

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1976

Established 1837

## Chieftains In S. Africa Demand Full Rights

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The leaders of South Africa's tribal homelands, representing nearly half the country's 18 million blacks, said yesterday that the reaction of Prime Minister John Vorster's government to the bloody upheaval in black townships across the nation showed that "the only language they are prepared to listen to is violence."

Blacks were urged today to strike and paralyze South Africa's industry for three days starting tomorrow. The strike call was issued in thousands of anonymous pamphlets distributed by schoolchildren throughout the country. No major racial strife was reported today.

In one of the strongest apartheid condemnations ever issued by black leaders recognized by the government, the homeland leaders yesterday demanded "full human rights" for blacks and rejected government concessions that "can no longer satisfy the aspirations of the black man."

After a meeting at a Johannesburg hotel, the group demanded an early meeting with Mr. Vorster to discuss the upheaval, which has cost at least 250 lives. It said the meeting should be followed by a national conference and it said the participants at the conference should include dozens of black leaders detained by the security police since the upheaval began two months ago.

"Jackboot Tactics" Hudson Msimwisi, who convened the meeting, had earlier established its tone by describing the government's arrest of more than 170 black leaders as "jackboot tactics." Mr. Msimwisi is the chief minister of Ciskei, one of the nine homelands, which together account for 8.5 million blacks.

"We believe that this is a time for penitence for all whites in South Africa," the homeland leaders said in their statement. "What has happened to our country is a result of their failure to observe the fundamental religious and ethical teaching such as contained in the words: 'Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men do to you, do ye even so to them.'"

The meeting was attended by senior officials of seven of the nine homelands, including Chief Gathuuthi Buthe, leader of the 4.8 million Zulus, the largest of the country's tribal groups.

The homelands that are not represented were Transkei, a unit which is cooperating closely with the government before becoming independent Oct. 26, and Swaziland, a tiny territory on the country's northeastern border.

The harsh language of the seven leaders' statement was considered particularly significant since the homeland chiefs are considered by the government to be the authentic representatives of the country's black population.

Under the government's apartheid development policy of apartheid, blacks are expected to renounce political and social rights in the country at large in return for emancipation in the homelands, primitive areas that constitute only 13 per cent of the country's land area.

The homeland leaders criticized the "wanton destruction" wrought by young demonstrators in the black townships, where rioters have razed hundreds of government buildings.

But they coupled this with a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



SHOW OF FORCE—About 2,000 female high school students in Seoul held anti-Communist rally to protest the killing last week of two U.S. officers by North Koreans.

## 2 Envoys Arrive in Junieh

## U.S. Contacts Rightists in Lebanon

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (WP).—Two U.S. diplomats have arrived in Junieh, the rightist "capital" for consultations with political leaders.

U.S. Embassy spokesmen here stressed today that the diplomats' visit "absolutely is not an idea to establish a branch office of the United States Embassy (in rightist territory) or to encourage the partition of Lebanon. U.S. policy flatly opposes partition."

The two diplomats, Robert Houghton and David Mack, arrived in Junieh aboard one of the small ships that regularly carry passengers between Cyprus and Lebanon.

Officials at the U.S. Embassy, which is in leftist-controlled west Beirut, have not met with rightist leaders in east Beirut and Junieh since the assassination in June of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy Jr.

The embassy spokesman stressed that the visit of Mr. Houghton and Mr. Mack merely "fills a gap that had developed in our diplomatic contacts due to circumstances completely beyond our control."

Week's Stay Seen He said that they were expected to stay in the rightist-held area for no more than a week this time but might return for subsequent visits.

Both U.S. diplomats are Arabists based in Washington with extensive experience in the Middle East. Mr. Houghton at one time was the deputy chief of mission here.

The two Americans are expected to meet with President-elect Elias Sarris and the three top rightist leaders, President Sulaiman Franjeh, Deputy Premier Camille Chamoun and Phalangist party leader Pierre Gemayel.

As a security precaution, no advance appointments were scheduled before their arrival in Junieh.

The embassy spokesman said the visit does not signal any special new U.S. initiative in Lebanon's 16-month-old civil war but is part of continuing diplomatic efforts.

Talbot Seelye, the special envoy to Lebanon, appointed by President Ford after Mr. Meloy's assassination, left for consultations in Washington late last month. There has been no indication when or if he will return.

Mr. Chamoun, whom Mr. Franjeh has appointed acting foreign minister, has called on foreign embassies in Lebanon, most of which are located in west Beirut

to move to east Beirut where he has his office.

The U.S. Embassy has no such plans, the spokesman said.

Syria Sets Deadline BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The Syrians are reported to have set Sept. 15 as the deadline for effective results on inter-Arab contacts on Lebanon. If the deadline is not met, the Syrians are expected to order their forces to move to bring the war to a decisive end, according to press reports.

The leftist newspaper As-Safir reported Friday that President

Franjeh conveyed the news to Mr. Sarris when the two met Thursday at Mr. Franjeh's residence. It said Mr. Franjeh also told Mr. Sarris that Syria had urged the rightist Christian front to delay its projected offensive against the Palestinians and their leftist allies in the eastern mountains to give the Syrians time to make another attempt to carry out the agreement they concluded with the Palestinians on July 29.

Implementation of the accord has stumbled on the formation of a Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese committee intended to bring about and supervise a cease-fire.

## 18th Named in Case

## Third Politician Is Arrested In Japan's Bribery Scandal

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Tokyo prosecutors arrested a former Cabinet minister and leading political elder here yesterday as the investigation of the Lockheed bribery scandal moved deeper into the ranks of Japanese politicians.

Tomisaburo Hashimoto, a 75-year-old former minister of transport, was charged with accepting a bribe of 5 million yen (\$10,000) to push the purchase of Lockheed aircraft by All Nippon Airways, Japan's largest airline company.

Mr. Hashimoto's arrest was the 18th in the multimillion-dollar scandal here. He was the third politician to be arrested. All of them are from the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

Former Premier Kakuei Tanaka was arrested late last month and indicted last Monday for accepting a \$16-million bribe to use his office to help the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. And Friday night, Takayuki Sato, a former vice minister of transport with Mr. Hashimoto, was arrested, also on bribery charges.

Other arrests are expected as the prosecutors continue to trace the \$126 million that Lockheed says it spent here to promote the sales of its planes.

Ex-Agent Is Hit One area yet to be fully investigated is the disposition of Lockheed money channeled through Yoshio Kodama, the power broker and ultra-rightist who served as Lockheed's secret sales agent here. Mr. Kodama's doctors say he is too ill to undergo questioning.

Mr. Hashimoto, a former newspaper reporter, is a close confidant and political ally of Mr. Tanaka, who headed the largest political faction within the ruling party. Mr. Tanaka is now free on bail.

In addition to being the former

Tomisaburo Hashimoto

minister of transport, Mr. Hashimoto has served as construction minister. And from July, 1972, to November, 1974, he was the influential secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party, controlling its fund raising and managing personnel matters.

The arrest of Mr. Sato, however, brings the Lockheed scandal somewhat closer to Premier Takeo Miki. The 48-year-old Mr. Sato belongs to the political faction of Yasuhiro Nakasone, Mr. Miki's chief political ally.

Mr. Miki conferred again yesterday with Takeo Fukuda, his chief party opponent, in an unsuccessful effort to patch up the split that widened this last week within the Liberal Democrats' ranks.

Party officials and Diet members held a series of meetings to discuss the political consequences of the bribery scandal. Mr. Miki, who heads only a minor party faction, saw the sessions as platforms to repeat his public appeals for thorough party reforms.

## Swiss Expel Two On Spy Charges

BERN, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Switzerland has expelled a Soviet diplomat and a member of the Romanian Embassy staff for spying, the Justice Ministry announced today.

The diplomats were asked to leave because they "undertook prohibited intelligence activities," a government statement said. Both diplomats have departed.

A ministry spokesman said the two men, whose names were not given, carried out political espionage.

## U.S. Spurs N. Korean 'Regrets' On Deaths

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—The United States does not find "acceptable" a North Korean statement indirectly expressing regret for the killing of two U.S. officers in the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea, the State Department said today.

"We consider this a back-handed acknowledgment that the North Koreans were wrong in the brutal act that they committed" during a tree-trimming incident in the DMZ, department spokesman John Ordway said.

He reported the statement a day after the United States staged a show of military power in Korea and had its forces cut down the tree at the center of the dispute. The United States said the tree had blocked the view of a North Korean outpost in the zone.

The North Korean statement, according to Mr. Ordway, was made during a meeting of the Military Truce Commission at Panmunjom yesterday shortly after the tree was cut down.

U.S. Stays Skeptical However, the spokesman said: "We do not find this message to be acceptable since it does not acknowledge responsibility for the deliberate and premeditated murders of the two UN command officers."

He added: "We're very skeptical about this message. We do not intend to lower our guard, nor fall for any propaganda plays."

U.S. forces along the DMZ, strengthened by additional air and naval power, have been on alert since the U.S. officers were killed Wednesday by ax-wielding North Korean guards.

The State Department's account about the North Korean statement differed slightly from that of White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen in Vail, Colo., where President Ford is vacationing.

Mr. Nessen said the North Korean regrets were offered before the tree was cut down. Later, however, White House Deputy Press Secretary John Carlson said that "the White House supports the State Department version"—indicating that Mr. Nessen had been incorrect about the timing of the North Korean statement.

President Ford personally approved "the plan to go in there and cut the tree down," Mr. Nessen said.

Kim's Message Mr. Ordway said that at the Panmunjom meeting yesterday, a North Korean official said he had been instructed to convey the following message from North Korea's Premier Kim Il Sung:

"It was a good thing that no big incident occurred at Panmunjom for a long period. However, it is regretful that an incident occurred in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, this time."

"An effort must be made so (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Young Rhodesian girls line up for military training outside Salisbury.

## War Comes Home to Rhodesians

### II Areas of Country Now Show Effects of Conflict

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 22 (AP).—The strict dress code of a swank bar at Salisbury's Hotel used to be the last sign of the war. Now another dress is on sight: the dull green of fatigues.

Evening music on Rhodesia radio used to feature show tunes or jazz. Now the music is broken up with war songs.

Salisbury's Cecil Hotel used to be a high spot for vacationers. A break in the lush east-mountains, bordering Mozambique, now the only clients are journalists covering Rhodesia's escalating guerrilla or Umkhonto residents who have been evacuated from within firing range of the other side of the border.

The signs reflect a dramatic change in Rhodesia. The four-day-old guerrilla war has suddenly become visible, now conspicuously affecting every aspect of life in the southern African country.

Under insurgents have been

active since 1972, the war has until recently been limited to small areas along the border far from the urban areas. A stranger in Salisbury in January would not have been aware of the war. At that point Rhodesia tended to shrug it off as a bothersome skirmish in distant corners.

But now it cannot be avoided. The opening of new fronts in the southeast, northwest and on the western Botswana border plus the penetration of Mozambique-based guerrillas deep inside Rhodesia since February has dramatically escalated the war.

Rhodesia's armed forces commander, Gen. Peter Walls, admitted recently that confrontations with insurgents were no longer limited to a few "sharp ends" and that the "operational zone" now encompassed the entire country.

The proof of that is increasingly evident: army trucks and soldiers roam the streets of Salisbury, Rhodesia's otherwise sleepy little capital. Gun-toting civilians are so commonplace that hotels and public buildings

now provide temporary storage facilities for the weapons of visitors.

The Rhodesia Herald has a new classified advertising column headed "Killed in Action," with another filled by condolences for security forces troops who have died recently. The small "filler" items, once anecdotes or good-news stories from around the world, have been replaced by items on army convoys, gun storage facilities or new shipments of materials for security forces.

And the hottest topic of conversation here is how to "time proof" cars to protect against land mines planted by guerrillas, now under hard-surfaced as well as dirt roads.

"The government has not yet declared a state of war," a Salisbury restaurateur said. "But the only thing we're lacking is an official statement. The proof of our situation is more visible every day."

Perhaps more important than the signs of a military buildup

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

## South African-Backed Proposal Criticized

## Unit Rejects Namibia Independence Plan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., 22 (AP).—The UN Council has rejected a South African-backed proposal to grant independence by 1979 to South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, an "ill-advised strategically lacking in legitimacy, and equivocal."

The UN panel declared Friday South Africa had failed to win a Security Council vote for holding UN-supervised elections by Aug. 31 and on the council to consider state measures.

Council for Namibia was set in 1966 after the UN ordered South Africa to "legitimate" its mandate to administer West Africa, a former German colony.

In Africa, however, disarmed resolution and subsequent decrees and ultimatums in the UN.

Under pressure from mounting Western powers and black South Africa set up a Constitutional Commission to move the territory to independence. Last week, the committee announced agreement in principle had been reached for independence by 1978, with provisions for adequate protection of minorities.

and Sets Up Fines Shoddy Products

BSAW, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Premier Pieter Jorjuszewicz authorized the Supreme Court to fine planters for producing shoddy products or for negligence in use of their machinery—in modern equipment bought by the West.

regulation, published yesterday, authorizes fines of man-who "infringe legal regulations in the field of employment, or use properly production of machines or transportation facilities." The fines range from \$264 to \$1,320, government decree said.

## Women's Movement

## Thousands Attend 2d Rally In Belfast to Support Peace

BELFAST, Aug. 22 (AP).—Thousands of Protestants and Roman Catholics joined yesterday in a mass demonstration for peace in Northern Ireland.

The rally in Belfast's Ormeau Park on the banks of the Lagan River went off without incident. Police estimated the crowd at 15,000 but independent observers put the number at more than double the 10,000 who attended a similar demonstration here last Saturday.

Matread Corrigan, 23-year-old aunt of three children killed Aug. 10 when caught in a shootout between troops and terrorists, appealed to "the people of the world" to organize similar rallies for "peace in Northern Ireland."

At a short address, she noted that women outnumbered men there two to one and said that it was "time the women got their menfolk" behind the "peace peo-

ple" campaign to end the violence in Ulster that has claimed more than 1,600 lives during the last seven years.

Betty Williams, the Catholic housewife who launched the campaign after the killing of the three children 10 days ago, announced that a third rally will be held next Saturday in the Shankill Road, which is dominated by Protestants.

The demonstrators gathered in Ormeau Avenue in the early afternoon and then marched down Ormeau Road to the park chanting: "We want peace."

Groups carried banners identifying the districts of Belfast they came from.

The first rally last Saturday was marred by jeering IRA supporters and since then IRA spokesmen have called the women "troublemakers," "traitors" and "collaborators" with the British.



RALLYING ON—Betty Williams (left) and Mairead Corrigan hold telegrams of support as they lead women's peace rally through Belfast for the second consecutive weekend.



## To Allow Family Visits, Peres Says

## Israel, Syria May Open Golan Line

By H.D.S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (UPI).—On the windswept Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, tension between Syria and Israel has relaxed and Israel may soon be able to "open up the gates a little bit" to allow members of families separated by the cease-fire line to visit each other, according to Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Israel has had a generally open frontier with Jordan since the 1967 war and, in recent weeks, the northern border with Lebanon has been opened to allow a limited number of Lebanese to enter Israel in order to receive medical attention, shop and even to find jobs.

Now, for the first time, Israel has received "indications" that Syria may allow a limited open-border policy on the Golan Heights in order to reunite families. Mr. Peres revealed in an interview. He said that United Nations officials involved with the separation of forces were exploring the matter with the Syrians and that Israel was awaiting an announcement from them.

If agreement is reached, "we shall have a very strange phenomenon," Mr. Peres said. "A sea of hostility with open frontiers." It is not expected, however, that the Syrians would agree to anything more than a limited exchange like the open-border policy on the Lebanese border.

## Not Expansionist

In recent months, Syrian Army troops, who had been heavily concentrated along the confrontation line with Israel, have been withdrawing from the Golan Heights in order to fight in Lebanon and to guard the eastern frontier with Iraq. Mr. Peres said that Israel did not have any territorial understanding with Syria but that "by now even the Syrians have learned that Israel is not an expansionist as the Syrians have claimed."

If a limited open-border policy with Syria can be arranged on the Golan Heights, it will mean a great deal to the families, mostly belonging to the Druze sect, that have been split since the 1967 war. In the past, the Syrians have allowed a small number of persons, such as students who want to study in Damascus, to pass through the checkpoint at the bombed and ruined town of Kuneitra.

There have been pathetic scenes of women on one side of the UN-controlled buffer zone holding up babies for relatives on the other side to see and of

families trying to talk to each other with bull horns.

Syria, according to Mr. Peres, was faced with a combination of "military strength and political weakness" in Lebanon. "They cannot overstep their own lines because they are afraid of Arab reaction and puzzled about possible Israeli reaction," he said. Mr. Peres said he did not expect a quick solution to the Lebanese civil war and it appeared as if Lebanon was moving toward a de facto partition similar to the one on Cyprus, with two separate administrations and a foreign army, in this case the Syrians, on watch.

## Unresolved Problems

As for Israel's other confrontation line, with Egypt, Mr. Peres said that "by and large, both parties are enjoying a relatively relaxed situation and a state of de-escalation." He said there were still important and unresolved problems concerning the interim agreement with Egypt in the Sinai. Considering the whole picture, Mr. Peres said that he could not "complain that the Egyptians are breaking the agreement."

The second-stage military disengagement agreement, which provided for a partial withdrawal of Israeli forces in the Sinai and a UN-controlled buffer zone, was signed on Sept. 1 of last year.

On Thursday, Mr. Peres met with the chief coordinator of the UN peace-keeping mission, Gen. Eido Silascu, who has recently met with Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gurnay, the Egyptian war minister. Following the meeting, Mr. Peres announced that, except for the issue of the number of Egyptian troops sta-

## Iran Rejects Call For Oil Embargo

TEHRAN, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Iran will not support resolutions of the conference of nonaligned states calling for an oil embargo against France and Israel, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The conference, held last week in Sri Lanka, called for the embargo, charging that the two countries "persistently violated" United Nations resolutions against supplying weapons to South Africa.

The spokesman said Iran was not a nonaligned state, had not been represented in Colombo and opposed using oil as a political weapon, Israel and France are by importers of Iranian oil.

## South African Tribal Chiefs Issue Attack on Apartheid

(Continued from Page 1)

condemnation of the police for responding violently to what they described as "peaceful and legitimate demonstrations."

"The practice of the republican government in continuing to deny fundamental human rights to blacks, until forced by confrontation, has shown to the country and to the world that the only language they are prepared to listen to is violence," the homeland leaders said. "In so doing, they have dealt a severe blow to the philosophy of nonviolence as a viable formula for change."

The group, described as "stooges" by radical black leaders for cooperating with the government in the development of the homelands, emphatically rejected the government's offer of independence for their territories. Instead, they demanded reforms that would amount to a complete abandonment of apartheid.

The statement said that concessions made by the government in recent years were seen by blacks as "mere window dressing." The concessions have included moves to open some first-class hotels and restaurants to blacks, permitting limited interracial sport and desegregating some libraries, parks and museums.

Since the township disturbances began, the government has made a number of additional concessions. It abolished the compulsory use of the Afrikaans language in schools, the issue that set off the township violence, and it expanded home-buying rights for the blacks who live in the townships.

Senior government officials have said that, despite the recent concessions, the basic structure of apartheid will be maintained.

## Corsica Protest Recalls 75 Act

AJACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—About 15 Corsican autonomists today occupied a wine depot near here just one year after a similar incident in which two gendarmes were killed, the police said.

The group who occupied the depot were led by Dr. Max Simeoni, whose brother Dr. Edmond Simeoni, was jailed for two years for his part in a gunfight at the other depot last year. It was not known if the group was armed.

Edmond Simeoni headed the now banned Action for the Rebirth of Corsica movement which campaigned for regional autonomy for the island.

Along with their demand for the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, which was termed "an assault on the dignity of the black men," the homeland leaders called on the government to release or charge the black leaders it has detained in its attempt to suppress the "agitators." It has blamed for the unrest. The detainees include almost every prominent figure in recent years, many of whom have been bitterly critical of the homeland leaders.

## Expanding Guerrilla War Shows Effects in Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

are the economic indicators of Rhodesia's troubles.

Tourism, a vital source of ever-short foreign exchange, has dropped by more than 30 per cent since the new year, even though the government has drawn up a subsidy scheme of up to 50 per cent for tourists.

The killing of three South African tourists on Easter Sunday and two Spanish tourists last week is expected to further discourage potential visitors, despite army convoys that now escort drivers on several main roads.

Industrial production and manufacturing have declined by almost 10 per cent due to material and manpower shortages, according to South Africa's Financial Mail. So many businesses are running on skeleton staffs because of extended call-ups of army reservists that a new organization has been formed to mobilize skilled women or retirees to replace men sent to the operational zones.

The defense budget has soared from \$23 billion in 1972 when hostilities began to \$972 million this year, forcing increases in sales tax and customs duties.

Complain of Shortages

Foreign exchange has all but dried up completely as funds are diverted for purchase of war materials. Shop owners and food store managers who used to brag about being able to provide any item by either "foul means or fair" despite UN-imposed sanctions are now complaining of vast shortages.

Among the vanishing goods: whiskey, china, batteries, razor blades, imported cheese, vacuum cleaners, hosiery, hair dryers, jewelry, fish, light bulbs, frozen foods and Kleenex.

The manager of a large department store in Salisbury predicts a severe toy shortage

tioned east of the canal, the Egyptians had given satisfactory answers to Israel's complaints.

The agreement allows for eight Egyptian battalions to be stationed in the Sinai. According to Israeli estimates, there are from 16 to 18 Egyptian battalions in the Sinai. The UN puts the figure at 11.

The Egyptians claim that the increase is on paper and follows a technical reorganization of their forces rather than an increase in men. The Israelis say that the terms of the agreement must be strictly adhered to.

Israel is also upset over a continuing propaganda campaign that Egypt is waging, which, Israel feels, is a violation of the spirit of the agreement. Mr. Peres said that President Anwar Sadat's speech at the conference of nonaligned nations in Sri Lanka "used very harsh language which we wouldn't expect from a responsible leader even without an agreement."

In reply to Mr. Sadat's charges that Israel still needed to be taught a lesson, Mr. Peres said that Israel and Egypt attended the same school and "I'm not so sure that Egypt got the higher marks."

Beside the still unresolved issue of the number of Egyptian troops in the Sinai, other Israeli complaints involved helicopter overflights, alleged missile sites and the administration of Bedouins living in the buffer zone.

Navigational Errors

A Defense Ministry spokesman said the Egyptians have explained their helicopter overflights in terms of navigational errors and have promised to try to prevent them. Mr. Peres admitted that there have been Israeli helicopter overflights as well, although not as serious as the Egyptian overflights, and said that the Israelis have put white markers on the ground to prevent further errors.

Regarding the approximately 7,000 Bedouins living in the buffer zone, the Israelis feel that they should be under UN control rather than Egyptian administrative control.

The missile violations are potentially more serious. The Israelis have complained that the Egyptians have built three missile sites in the 10-kilometer limited-forces zone west of the Suez Canal. The Egyptians admitted to two and dismantled them. It was announced that the UN promised to discuss the issue with the Egyptians.

Mr. Peres said that although the disputed missile-site problem west of the canal was on the way to a satisfactory conclusion, there were "indications" that the Egyptians may be building missile sites east of the canal in the Sinai, which would also be in violation of the agreement. It was too early to tell if the construction sites were for missiles and the Egyptians had denied it, Mr. Peres said. But the UN was investigating, he said.

Despite these violations, Mr. Peres said he considered the agreement as a whole to be a success because "the major aim of the agreement was to change the situation from a state of tension, belligerence and escalation to a state of relaxation, de-escalation and preparedness for the continuing search for a peaceful solution." All things considered, he said, the general state of affairs in the Sinai "justified the agreement."

Cuban, Soviet Aid Sought

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Nationalists fighting South African rule in South-West Africa plan to intensify their guerrilla war and want Cuban and Soviet military aid, their leader said today.

The statement by Sam Nujomo, president of SWAPO, precedes a visit here by two U.S. envoys who will resume efforts to defuse southern African tensions. Their talks will cover the South-West African situation.

The United States has been concerned about growing Soviet influence in southern Africa since Cuban forces helped a pro-Moscow government gain power during the recent civil war in Angola.

The U.S. envoys scheduled to arrive here are William Schaefele, senior African affairs official in the State Department, and William Rogers, assistant secretary for economic affairs.

But he indicated that SWAPO was not planning to follow Angola's example and use foreign troops.

"We have enough forces to fight and win the war in Namibia," Mr. Nujomo said. "However, we will need material assistance from the Cubans as well as other countries—but we do not necessarily need assistance from other countries in the fight."

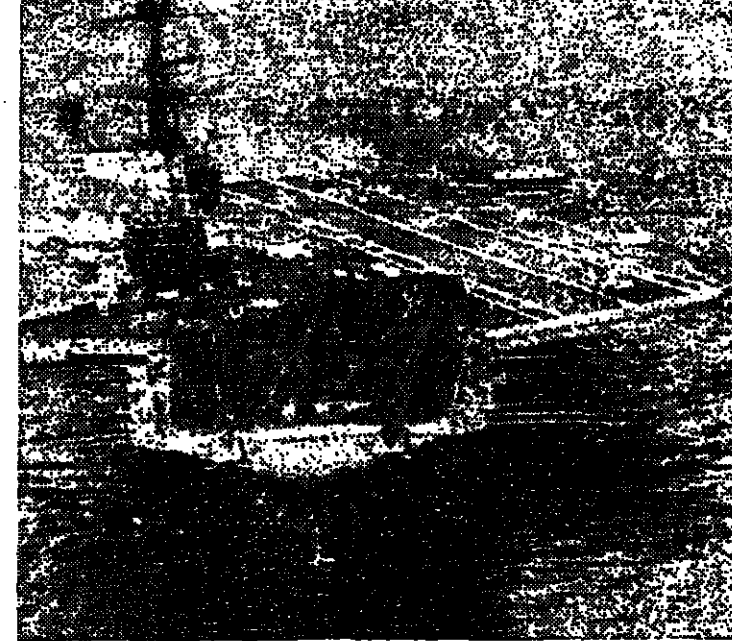
Outnumbered 20-1

The impact of these new signs indicating increasing military and economic troubles has made a heavy mark on Rhodesia's 270,000 whites, outnumbered more than 20 to 1 by Africans.

Even foreign exchange "holiday allowances" have been slashed. Last month the government cut this allocation from \$350 to \$220 a person a year.

The impact of these new signs indicating increasing military and economic troubles has made a heavy mark on Rhodesia's 270,000 whites, outnumbered more than 20 to 1 by Africans.

Even foreign exchange "holiday allowances" have been slashed. Last month the government cut this allocation from \$350 to \$220 a person a year.



U.S. Navy carrier Midway bound for area near to Korea.

## U.S. Rejects Kim's 'Regrets'

(Continued from Page 1)

that such incidents may not recur in the future. For this purpose both sides should make efforts. We urge your side to prevent the provocation. Our side will never provoke first but take self-defensive measures only when provocation occurs. This is our consistent stand," the North Korean message said.

Mr. Ordway said that, after UN command officers acknowledged receiving the statement, the North Korean officer went on to say:

"I have one thing to add. This morning your side again committed provocation by bringing hundreds of completely armed personnel in the JSA without any advance notification. Such incidents on your part might cause such [a] one that occurred on the 16th. I strongly demand that your side commit no such provocations."

Copters, Jets, Bombers

Allied sources reported that helicopter gunships, jet fighters and Cuban-based B-52 bombers circled overhead and that 300 U.S. and South Korean combat troops stood by outside the Joint Security Area as the work detail chopped down the 40-foot poplar.

All was reported to be quiet

## Panel Attacks Namibia Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Windhoek document made no pledge to release political prisoners and that the suggested date, Dec. 31, 1978, "constitutes an unjustifiable prolongation of the illegal South African occupation."

Cuban, Soviet Aid Sought

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Nationalists fighting South African rule in South-West Africa plan to intensify their guerrilla war and want Cuban and Soviet military aid, their leader said today.

The statement by Sam Nujomo, president of SWAPO, precedes a visit here by two U.S. envoys who will resume efforts to defuse southern African tensions. Their talks will cover the South-West African situation.

The United States has been concerned about growing Soviet influence in southern Africa since Cuban forces helped a pro-Moscow government gain power during the recent civil war in Angola.

The U.S. envoys scheduled to arrive here are William Schaefele, senior African affairs official in the State Department, and William Rogers, assistant secretary for economic affairs.

But he indicated that SWAPO was not planning to follow Angola's example and use foreign troops.

"We have enough forces to fight and win the war in Namibia," Mr. Nujomo said. "However, we will need material assistance from the Cubans as well as other countries—but we do not necessarily need assistance from other countries in the fight."

Outnumbered 20-1

The impact of these new signs indicating increasing military and economic troubles has made a heavy mark on Rhodesia's 270,000 whites, outnumbered more than 20 to 1 by Africans.

Even foreign exchange "holiday allowances" have been slashed. Last month the government cut this allocation from \$350 to \$220 a person a year.

The impact of these new signs indicating increasing military and economic troubles has made a heavy mark on Rhodesia's 270,000 whites, outnumbered more than 20 to 1 by Africans.

Even foreign exchange "holiday allowances" have been slashed. Last month the government cut this allocation from \$350 to \$220 a person a year.

## Returns to Exile

## Thai Ex-Strongman Departs After 2 Are Slain in Protests

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—With little more fanfare than when he arrived one week ago, one of Thailand's former military rulers left Bangkok to resume his exile again this afternoon, ending the most serious threat yet to the four-month-old coalition government of Premier Seni Pramoj.

The government announced that Field Marshal Prapas Charusathien left today accompanied by four high-ranking government and military officials including the minister of industries, Gen. Chatichai Choonbavan, and the air force commander.

Students who had rioted in downtown Bangkok yesterday to protest the failure of the government to expel Marshal Prapas or try him for "treason," and who maintained a vigil through the night at Thammasat University, called off their protest within an hour of his departure. Two demonstrators died and more than 40 were wounded in the clashes between leftist and rightist students.

The universities in Thailand, closed for nearly a week, are expected to reopen tomorrow.

Tonight, in a brief statement broadcast by the army radio station, Marshal Prapas said that he was leaving "to avoid further bloodshed."

The officials reportedly accompanied the former field marshal to insure that Taiwan, with whom Thailand broke diplomatic relations last year when it recognized Peking, would accept the exiled former strongman.

The agreement by Marshal Prapas to leave was apparently reached in more than two days of intensive discussions between the former deputy premier and several senior military officials who are members of the present civilian government yet who are believed to be friendly with and trusted by the field marshal.

These included Gen. Chatichai and the deputy premier, Gen. Pramarn Adirakarn. Senior rightist political sources said that these officials realized the potentially catastrophic effect the continued presence of Field Marshal Prapas could have on the semi-government—the third elected government in less than two years of civilian rule.

Until the last moment, Mr. Seni himself continued to maintain that Marshal Prapas, who returned unannounced last Sunday for what he said was medical treatment, had every right to remain in the country since he was a Thai citizen.

However, students and labor leaders, who recalled the emotional days of the October, 1973, revolution, disagreed. They recalled that it was Marshal Prapas who gave the order to fire on student protesters and that more than 70 persons were killed. Shortly thereafter, Marshal Prapas fled into exile.

It was memory of those days that provoked such a violent reaction when it was disclosed last week that the field marshal had slipped into the country.

Immediately rumors swept Bangkok that a coup was imminent and that Marshal Prapas had returned to lead the military back to power.

The Cabinet moved quickly, extracting pledges from all key military leaders and the supreme

command that no action against the government was contemplated. But students and most moderate and leftist politicians remained unconvinced.

It is still far from certain that the four-party coalition government of Mr. Seni will emerge from this incident unscathed.

Although the coalition is dominated by the largest party in the parliament, Mr. Seni's own Democratic party, it nevertheless contains a broad spectrum of political beliefs and personalities.

## Clergyman Sets Himself Afire To Protest E. German Regime

By Craig R. Whitney

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (NYT).—The case of a Protestant pastor who set himself on fire to protest Communist repression of religion has focused fresh attention on the conflict between church and state in East Germany.

Hundreds of persons watched last Wednesday as the Rev. Oskar Brusewitz poured gasoline over himself and set himself afire on the busy market square of Zeitz, an industrial town in Saxony.

Mr. Brusewitz, 47, sustained burns on 85 per cent of his body, the West Berlin newspaper Morgenpost said today, adding that he had learned that he was being held artificially in a hospital in the city of Halle and that he has had only brief moments of consciousness since his self-immolation.

The pastor carried two posters condemning Communism. One said, "The Churches Accuse the Communists of Oppressing Young Christians." The action left both the state authorities and the church in embarrassment.

## Protests Start

Neues Deutschland, the East German party daily, said that Mr. Brusewitz was "an abnormal and sick man who suffered from delusions." Church officials acknowledged that the clergyman had been left alone in his troubles with local Communist authorities.

The event and its aftermath indicated that a wave of public protest was under way. Two clergymen, friends of Mr. Brusewitz, appeared at the East Berlin studios of West German television networks to explain how desperation had driven their colleague to his step.

Until now, East Germans generally have not openly expressed any opposition they might feel toward the Communist regime, for fear of harming themselves or their causes. Recently, however, many who are seeking exit permits or who have other complaints have been sending letters to Western civil rights institutions and news organizations asking for help in having their cases publicized.

A group of 33 persons from Riesa in Saxony sent a petition to the West German Society for Human Rights saying that they wanted to arouse public opinion in the world to gain permission to emigrate.

Religious denominations, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Churches as well as the small



Prapas Charusathien

Jewish communities, are also to conduct services in East many, but their influence young and the party they are in public life have been more and more. Young are warned against under religious instruction and frequently barred from education.

The Rev. Wolf Dieter Zim, pastor of a West church, said confessions taken place at the local where clergymen often met derision and ostracism from party authorities.

In despair, several Protestant pastors have asked permission to leave the country but in their cases it is the that has opposed their departure. Since last winter, church have told clergymen to if East Germany because communists need them.

Last year, the East German authorities gave exit permits to 10,724 persons, allowing the renounce their citizenship cross the border to West many lawfully. Tens of thousands of others are still waiting.

## Third World Conference Will Anti-U.S. Stand

COLOMBO, Aug. 22 (UPI)

The nonaligned summit conference said in its final report yesterday that war break out at any moment. Korea and the United States should give up the Panama Canal. The report also mentioned the killing of two army officers by North Korea last week in the Demilitarized Zone, but referred to North Korean statements denouncing United States during the day, 85-nation conference which ended Friday.

In the Latin American chapter of the document, which adopted by consensus with vote, the Third World is total control over the Panama Canal.

The Latin American section called for the United States to give up its naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba; to end efforts to isolate Cuba economically; to halt all political or repressive maneuvers that tend to pervert Puerto Rico's colonial status.

His meeting with Archbishop Ramsey's predecessor, the Most Rev. Michael Ramsey. He said hoped to meet personally Archbishop Coggan as well.

"Memorandum Path"

In the letter, the Pope again of his "sadness in crossing this new obstacle menace on our path."

However, he praised the "of friendship and trust" in the dialogue and expressed hope that way would be to remove all the obstacle unity.

Women have been ordained priests in the Episcopal Church of the U.S. branch of Anglicans in defiance of the bishops. Church of Canada has same ordination of women.

Within the Catholic Church various organizations of nuns lay women have advocated change in the church's attitude toward women priests but Vatican has strongly rejected their appeals.

## U.S. Navy Resumes Use of Grounded F-1

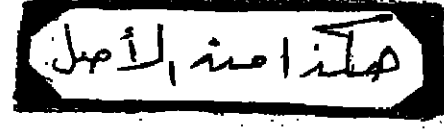
SAN DIEGO, Aug. 22 (AP).—Twelve Navy F-14 jet fighters grounded since the end of a because of two crashes, have been returned to flight duty, Navy said.

The \$20-million swing-jet fighters were grounded a fuselage cracks were found on the main landing gear.

Within the Catholic Church various organizations of nuns lay women have advocated change in the church's attitude toward women priests but Vatican has strongly rejected their appeals.

Airliner Ends Up in Field

MUNICH, Aug. 22 (UPI).—DC-8 of the Dutch KLM airline carrying 112 passengers and crew of 8 overshot a runway by 25 yards last night and came to a halt in a field, airport said today. A passenger suffered a heart attack and was hospitalized.





## son Was in Livestock Feed

## Milk of Michigan Mothers Found to Be Contaminated

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A survey of 25 Michigan farmers has found that more than 25,000 contaminated cattle have been found in the milk of 23 out of 25 mothers.

Maureen Reizen, the state's director, said Friday that the problem may include a "toxin" in the milk.

He added that there is enough evidence to tell that the mothers who breast feed their babies are not getting the milk from the mothers who start this week.

The toxin in question is polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), a chemical that is found in many products.

It is a chemical that is found in many products, including the milk of 23 out of 25 mothers.

Henry Anderson of the animal sciences laboratory at the University of Michigan said that the milk of 23 out of 25 mothers is contaminated.

Michigan and Federal Food and Drug Administration officials have set 0.3 parts per million as the tolerance level for the chemical in milk, meat and dairy products and .05 parts per million in eggs.

State officials said little meat or milk from Michigan is shipped elsewhere, although one egg hatchery, because it affected hens had stopped laying, said \$3,000 hens to a canned-soup processor.

Affected farms were quarantined this year and tests were made of farm families who reported illnesses. Health officials told mothers on these farms not to breast feed.

Based on some early test results, Dr. Reizen said Friday that 23 of 25 randomly selected mothers tested throughout the state, including some in Detroit and other cities, showed PCB levels in their milk ranging from "traces" (defined as .029 part per million or less) to "0.3 part per million or more," with "some up around .08 part."

The .08 level is slightly less than one-third of the tolerance level set for milk on grocery shelves. Dr. Reizen said there is no evidence to show that PCB in mothers' milk harms babies and that the babies of all 25 women tested seemed healthy and strong.

But Dr. Corbett argued that a baby may consume only mother's milk, and, "to me, the wise approach would be to discontinue breast feeding at least until the scientific studies are done, rather than to continue till they're done."

The league, which in May produced the first debate between the two candidates, now has scheduled a series of three forums on Sept. 10, 11 and 12.

Two other sessions are tentatively planned by the league for weeks of Oct. 11 and Oct. 25. Unspecified cities, with a vice-presidential debate scheduled for week of Oct. 23.

Other groups, including the Washington Post, the Associated Press, the New York Times, and the TV networks could seek a regional waiver of the federal-time regulations to face the debates.

Mr. Carter said that the invitation to the league "appeals to me most." He said he would exchange questions of both sides, who could in turn ask each other questions.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.

Mr. Ford said he would make his own decisions later. Mr. Carter has designated his secretary, Jody Powell, to the league steering committee, which will organize the debates.



Fire rages through the forest near Royan in west of France, a result of drought.

## Prayers Offered as U.K. Drought Worsens

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Exeter Cathedral in southwest England has offered during services a 17th-century prayer, for rain.

"Send, we beseech Thee, in this our necessity, such moderate rain and showers that we may receive the fruits of the earth to our comfort," the prayer says.

The drought here, the result of three successive dry winters and an exceptionally arid summer, is reaching crisis proportions.

Reservoirs and underground springs are drying up. Farm-land is turning dusty. Crops are ruined. The nation's weekly industry faces major disruption.

Emergency Considered  
The Sunday Telegraph reported that Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government is seriously considering declaring a state of emergency.

Mr. Callaghan has called a Cabinet meeting for Tuesday to discuss the water problem.

There has been mounting criticism of the government's handling of the drought, which has been building for the last 15 months.

The government passed emergency regulations in Parliament earlier this month which give local authorities powers to ration water or ban all nonessential consumption, such as watering gardens, washing cars and filling swimming pools.

Water rationing has been imposed only in the Channel Islands so far. But in the worst-hit mainland area, south Wales, 1 million persons will have their water supplies cut off 17 hours a day from tomorrow and 115,000 others for 15 hours a day.



In the United States, Bill Johnson leads a group in Odebolt, Iowa, in a rain dance to try to combat drought. A downpour followed their last dance, Aug. 14.

Bans on nonessential domestic consumption are expected to be enforced in London and other areas in the next few weeks.

A health threat is beginning to emerge. Officials in the Midlands warned that lakes, ponds and swimming holes may become infected with Weil's disease, a killer form of jaundice spread by rats, because of low water levels.

The Health Ministry warned that dangerous concentrations of nitrates may be building up in river and reservoir water, especially in fertilized farmlands. It said the contaminated water can kill babies.

Fires Along Gironde  
ROYAN, France, Aug. 22 (AP).—Forest fires along the northern bank of the Gironde estuary flared up again yesterday.

About 3,000 campers and bathers were evacuated in boats Friday when the flames surrounded the Atlantic beach north of Royan and cut off all overland escape routes.

Where could he find them? Begin by giving him Michigan, his home state, usually Democratic but probably proud enough of its first native-born President to vote for him in November. Add Ohio, a demographically Democratic state, but one that often votes against Democratic candidates, at least against John Kennedy in 1960. Add Indiana, one of the nation's most Republican states and certainly the most Republican in the industrial Midwest.

Small-Town Roots  
Those three states yield a base of 57 votes that Mr. Ford and Sen. Dole must carry if they are to have any chance of success. To it, Sen. Dole would hope to add most of the farm states—such as Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska—where his agricultural expertise and small-town Kansas roots should help. There and in some of the more conservative mountain states, Republicans should be able to win enough electoral votes to increase their base to 90. Then throw in Florida, with 17 votes, and that, by a happy coincidence, gives Mr. Ford a base of 107 to match Mr. Carter's. All of this is giving the President

Saltonstall Blamed  
The men of the Penobscot expedition walked home through the woods to Massachusetts. A court of inquiry in Boston placed most of the blame for the venture's failure on Saltonstall, finding him incompetent to ever again hold a commission. Col. Revere was relieved of his command and found guilty of misconduct. The cowardice charge was never fully disposed of, however, and Revere kept pressing to be cleared.

Three years later he was technically declared cleared by a third court-martial, which considered only a few of the charges leveled against him by more than 20 fellow officers.

The expedition might have remained little more than a local historical curiosity had not professors at Maine Maritime and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology begun looking four years ago for a joint summer project to teach students how to search under water.

Intrigued by a Mayhew paper on the battle, they decided to search for the Defense, which records show, had been set afire in Stockton Cove.

Underwater searching is usually a needle-in-a-haystack affair but on the first sonar pass over the cove they found the wreck, about 50 per cent of its hull surviving, dock down in the Penobscot mud.

Since then, the excavation has been taken over by a consortium involving Maine Maritime Academy, which runs the diving operation, the Maine State Museum, which preserves the artifacts recovered, and the American Institute of Nautical Archaeology, which provides the personnel and techniques necessary for underwater excavation.

AINA divers are currently conducting a similar excavation on a British ship in the harbor of Yorktown, Va., a battle site where the Americans were more successful.

Poble Ruling Appealed  
ATHENS, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—An Athens public prosecutor yesterday appealed a ruling Friday that Adolf Poble, 34, a convicted West German urban guerrilla, should not be extradited.

He was countermanded by Col. Revere, who said the boat in question was carrying his personal baggage and "who would thank him for losing that in attempting to save a schooner of the state?"

"I asked him," Gen. Wadsworth testified at Col. Revere's court-martial, "whether he came here to take care of his private baggage or to serve the state?"

"Wadsworth was clearly enraged with Revere," Prof. Mayhew said.

Lacked Experience  
Commanding the land forces was Gen. Solomon Lovell ("the professional agriculturalist"), courageous but inexperienced in battle. His ordnance commander was Col. Revere, and his second in command, Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, was adjutant general of the Massachusetts militia and maternal grandfather of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

On July 19, the fleet sailed out of Boston and five days later moved up the Penobscot to face

British force that numbered only three small sloops bearing a total of perhaps 40 small guns and about 700 men. The ramparts of Fort George had scarcely been started.

Brig. Gen. Francis McLean, the cool and deliberate British commander, had heard the Americans were coming and had already sent to Halifax for reinforcements. The size of the approaching armada convinced him he wrote later, that he should simply fire a few perfunctory shots ("so as not to be called a coward") and then surrender.

The Americans, however, never gave him the chance. Despite reliable and repeated reports of the British weakness and lack of preparation, Saltonstall refused to press the attack. Instead, he halted his ships and called a meeting.

For three weeks he hid around in and out of cannon range, firing occasional ineffectual cannonades at the fort. Even after his frustrated junior officers formally petitioned him to act, he refused, raising his long chin and declaring: "I am not going to risk my shipping in that damned hole." He refused, with Col. Revere's support, to even ask the British to surrender.

The redcoats, meanwhile, worked feverishly to strengthen their position.

Gen. Lovell and Gen. Wadsworth, through extraordinary efforts, managed to put 200 men ashore and move them within a few hundred yards of the British fortification. They also managed to get some guns ashore, although apparently without much help from Col. Revere, who from accounts of the battle seldom seemed to be around when he was needed. The land forces, however, needed heavy artillery support from Saltonstall's ships to advance any further. They never got it. On Aug. 14, the British reinforcements arrived, seven ships carrying 304 guns and 1,530 men. The Americans immediately fled up the river toward Bangor, running their ships ashore, setting them afire and blowing them up.

"You couldn't really call it a naval engagement," said Dean Mayhew, associate professor of history at Maine Maritime Academy and a Penobscot expedition scholar. "The two navies never engaged. The British arrived and the Americans fled."

At one point in the confusion, Gen. Wadsworth ordered a boat to help evacuate an American schooner whose crew was in danger.

He was countermanded by Col. Revere, who said the boat in question was carrying his personal

## News Analysis

## Selection of Dole Tips Off Strategy

By R.W. Apple Jr.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22 (UPI).—With his selection of Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, President Ford said a good deal about the sort of campaign he intends to conduct this fall. Republican professionals had been saying last week that the choice would be full of signals and it was.

The probability, for example, is that Mr. Ford will use Sen. Dole as a political point man, spending four or five days a week in the White House and letting the Kansas, a renowned alley-fighter, carry much of the campaign burden.

Also, the probability is that the Ford-Dole ticket will try to rile Jimmy Carter, the Democratic presidential nominee, and force him into some kind of major misstep.

But the most fateful signal was the one to the South, the region of the greatest Republican growth during the last two decades, the region where the Republican party of Richard Nixon once hoped to base its emerging new majority and the region of nearly half of the votes in the Electoral College.

The South, of course, is Mr. Carter's home, so even before the selection of Sen. Dole, the Georgian was conceding a large advantage there. But there appeared to have been a good possibility that the President's conservatism, if reinforced by someone of special appeal to Southerners—such as Ronald Reagan or former Gov. John Connally of Texas or U.S. Ambassador to Britain Anne Armstrong, all of whom were on Mr. Ford's list—would have helped the Republican ticket hold its own in states such as Florida, Texas and Virginia.

Pragmatic School  
But Mr. Ford chose a farm-belt senator unknown in the South, a conservative of the older, more pragmatic school rather than of the newer, more rigorous persuasion of Mr. Reagan or Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina. Ominously for the President, the choice produced a chorus of dismay among Southern delegates.

"A Dole?" asked Tom Mills of North Carolina in a scathing tone. "What's that? A pineapple?" On the usually routine vice-presidential roll call, Sen. Dole lost more than 300 votes, most of them from the South.

Perhaps Mr. Ford can hold off Mr. Carter in Florida, a state whose tremendous influx of Midwesterners has made its voting patterns differ to some degree from the rest of the South. But in the region's nine other states, the former Georgia governor must be considered a prohibitive favorite. Those nine cast 107 electoral votes—40 per cent of the 270 needed for victory. To turn the numbers another way, the better to understand the extraordinary growth of the South's political power, Mr. Ford would need to get almost two-thirds of the electoral votes elsewhere to gain a majority.

Where could he find them? Begin by giving him Michigan, his home state, usually Democratic but probably proud enough of its first native-born President to vote for him in November. Add Ohio, a demographically Democratic state, but one that often votes against Democratic candidates, at least against John Kennedy in 1960. Add Indiana, one of the nation's most Republican states and certainly the most Republican in the industrial Midwest.

Small-Town Roots  
Those three states yield a base of 57 votes that Mr. Ford and Sen. Dole must carry if they are to have any chance of success. To it, Sen. Dole would hope to add most of the farm states—such as Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska—where his agricultural expertise and small-town Kansas roots should help. There and in some of the more conservative mountain states, Republicans should be able to win enough electoral votes to increase their base to 90. Then throw in Florida, with 17 votes, and that, by a happy coincidence, gives Mr. Ford a base of 107 to match Mr. Carter's. All of this is giving the President

the benefit of every doubt. The significant point is that, even so, Mr. Carter appears to hold a solid advantage in the rest of the country, with the remaining 311 votes.

The key areas—those on which Mr. Ford and Sen. Dole will have to concentrate, if they hope to score an upset—are the Northeast and California. At the moment, the outlook does not appear good, even though Mr. Carter was not particularly strong in those areas during the primaries.

Massachusetts is barren ground for Republicans in their best years; it voted for Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota in 1972. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which constitute a Middle Atlantic strip with 85 votes, have substantial ethnic populations, largely Roman Catholic, that Mr. Ford had hoped to win over because of a rather pervasive Catholic suspicion of Southerners and especially of Baptists.

In such an enterprise, William Ruckelshaus, a former deputy attorney general who was one of the victims of the Saturday night massacre, "would have helped, and so would a few moderate platform planks. Former Treasury Secretary Connally would have been a disaster. Sen. Dole is somewhere in between. That he is divorced and remarried will certainly hurt; perhaps he will attempt to compensate for that with an assault

on abortion, a tactic that helped him salvage his Senate seat after a brutal campaign in Kansas in 1974.

But the fact is that Mr. Ford has implicitly rejected the "Catholic strategy" pressed upon him by some of his advisers and barring any unexpected developments, Mr. Carter ought to do well in New York and its neighbors.

That leaves California, where the Carter campaign is reported to be undergoing organizational trauma, in part because of the ambivalent performance of Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. Nonetheless, the most recent poll by the respected Mervin Fields shows Mr. Carter well ahead of Mr. Ford and only an unexpectedly vigorous intervention by Mr. Reagan on the President's behalf would seem likely to turn things around.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The President's advisers have made these same calculations. That was the reason they were so anxious to placate Mr. Reagan, in hopes of getting some real help in California, and why they are willing to undertake the extraordinary gamble of live television debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

Count the other states with strong potential for Mr. Carter such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, plus the border states—and an electoral vote total in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 does not seem beyond reach.

The



## A Tree Falls in Korea

The felling of a poplar in Korea reflects more upon the government of North Korea than upon the governments that undertook the enterprise. There are two dead men to whom the poplar was a sacrifice, and many, many more have died to create the current tensions in that area: many more could die unless the warfare is confined to trees.

The Kim Il Sung government of North Korea has been shouting at the Colombo conference that the U.S. military presence in Korea constitutes a grave threat of war. When the Americans who sought to trim the offending poplar because it blocked a view of the demilitarized zone were beaten and axed by North Koreans this cry was repeated in Colombo—which seems to mean that U.S. troops inevitably cause North Korean soldiers to act like beasts. Chopping down the tree with full military pomp, of course, brought renewed charges from the North that the United States and South Korea—which are still cooperating as United Nations forces under the UN mandate that stemmed from North Korean aggression a quarter century ago—are planning to attack Kim Il Sung's domain.

This, of course, is nonsense. Whatever South Korea might want to do, the United States is certainly not planning to engage in another Asian war, especially during a political campaign in which the issue of

peace is so important. In fact, the Ford administration has been seeking negotiations that might permit the removal of American troops.

It would appear that Kim Il Sung, with his cries of "wolf," is seeking to pressure the Americans out of Korea without negotiations; at least, there appears to be little other ground for his strange conduct. But here, too, he is acting with little regard for realities—either those along the demilitarized zone or those of international policy. To assume that the United States would pull out of Korea because it was forcibly prevented from trimming a tree is to take Vietnam's results much too spectacularly; rather, the murders at Panmunjom have played into the hands of the old cold warriors in the United States and of President Park Chung Hee.

In sum, more than a tree fell in Korea, hopes of some rational compromise there were cut down—as were any lingering beliefs that the government of the North was rational. What remain are such harsh facts as that a regime which failed to conquer the South when the military disparity was all in favor of the North, when the United States was far from prepared for intervention, and when the split among the Communists of the Soviet Union and China had not yet imposed any sense of caution on Peking, would be taking much greater risks today if it provoked a war.

## Compromise at Sea

If the "nonaligned" nations who concluded their meeting in Sri Lanka last week are serious about building a new world economic order, a good place to begin would be at the Law of the Sea Conference which approaches a critical showdown at its fourth working session this month in New York.

The oceans conference appears to be stalled by sharp differences over the nature and powers of a new regime for the deep seabed, that vast marine area beyond national jurisdictions which has been called the "common heritage" of mankind. Some Third World zealots want the new regime to be dominated by the developing countries and to have the exclusive right to mine—or not to mine—mineral-rich nodules lying on the deep sea floor. Some diehard conservatives in this and other developed countries insist on a compliant, passive international body which would act merely as an automatic licensing agency for private and national deep-sea mining enterprises.

A reasonable compromise appeared to be emerging at a Law of the Sea session here last spring which produced a negotiating text calling for a "double-access system." What it suggested was a regime that would permit mining both by private companies and by an international agency, along with some production controls to protect land-based producers.

The task of the current session was to strengthen that text to insure that the interests of both points of view are adequately safeguarded; that the right of private access to the seabed would be beyond question and that the international agency would have

access to the financing and technology needed actually to engage in deep-sea mining operations.

A successful negotiation would create a new economic order at sea that could serve as a model for broader economic cooperation on land as well.

Prospects for an oceans agreement are threatened, however, by the extremists' pressure for a retreat from last spring's compromise. Secretary of State Kissinger took note of this danger during a visit to the United Nations last week when he warned that unless a consensus were reached soon, United States firms would proceed to mine the deep sea bed unilaterally. That threat, backed by substantial investments in sophisticated technology and spurred by rising prices and projected shortages of some key strategic minerals, should not be treated lightly by developing nations. It could spell the end of all hope for some reasonable sharing of the "common heritage."

Mr. Kissinger left no doubt about this nation's continuing preference for a negotiated agreement and cooperation at sea. If such a course is to have any chance, however, the Secretary cannot ignore obstructionists within the American government itself who have resisted efforts at making United States compromise proposals more acceptable to skeptics among the developing nations. Economic cooperation, on sea or land, can be achieved only if extremist positions on both sides are rejected in favor of a serious search for mutually satisfactory accommodations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## No News From Prague

There has been little news from Prague for almost eight years. Life goes on, of course. An unwary visitor might even think that everything was normal.

In fact, nothing is normal in Prague. It is an occupied capital of an occupied country. Behind every move of the "government" and behind every word in every newspaper is the shadow of Soviet tanks, warplanes and machine guns. Eight years ago,

there was much news from Prague—news of improving living conditions, of the return of civil liberties and democratic expression among the people and in the news media.

Today, all that is merely past memory. On Aug. 20, 1968, eight years ago last week, Soviet troops—in defiance of treaties and of the United Nations Charter—invaded Czechoslovakia and put an end to its freedom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### U.S. Politics

By nominating President Ford as its candidate for the presidential race, the Republican party has refused to be pushed into right-wing extremism, to which it was being driven by Mr. Ronald Reagan; but it is doubtful if, after the bitter polemics between the two rivals during the campaign for the primaries, the party will be able to regain its unity and cohesion. That Mr. Ford has won by a narrow margin shows that he has almost as many adversaries as partisans among the Republicans. And this is by no means his only handicap. His real trouble is that neither his personality nor his political philosophy corresponds to the present mood of the electorate... unless the party moves closer to the mainstream of Amer-

ican life by regaining its right-of-center posture, it may well endanger the bipartisan character of the American political system itself.

—From the Times of India (Calcutta).

Gerald Ford won without glory. On Nov. 2, he will have to face a much more dangerous competition... It so happens that a brutal initiative, evidently deliberate, from the North Korean leaders offers the President in office an occasion to assert his authority and to establish his prestige... Without excessive risks, incidentally, since Peking does not seem to favor any adventure and Moscow has just welcomed the elimination of anti-Soviet Reagan.

—From Le Progrès (Lyon).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

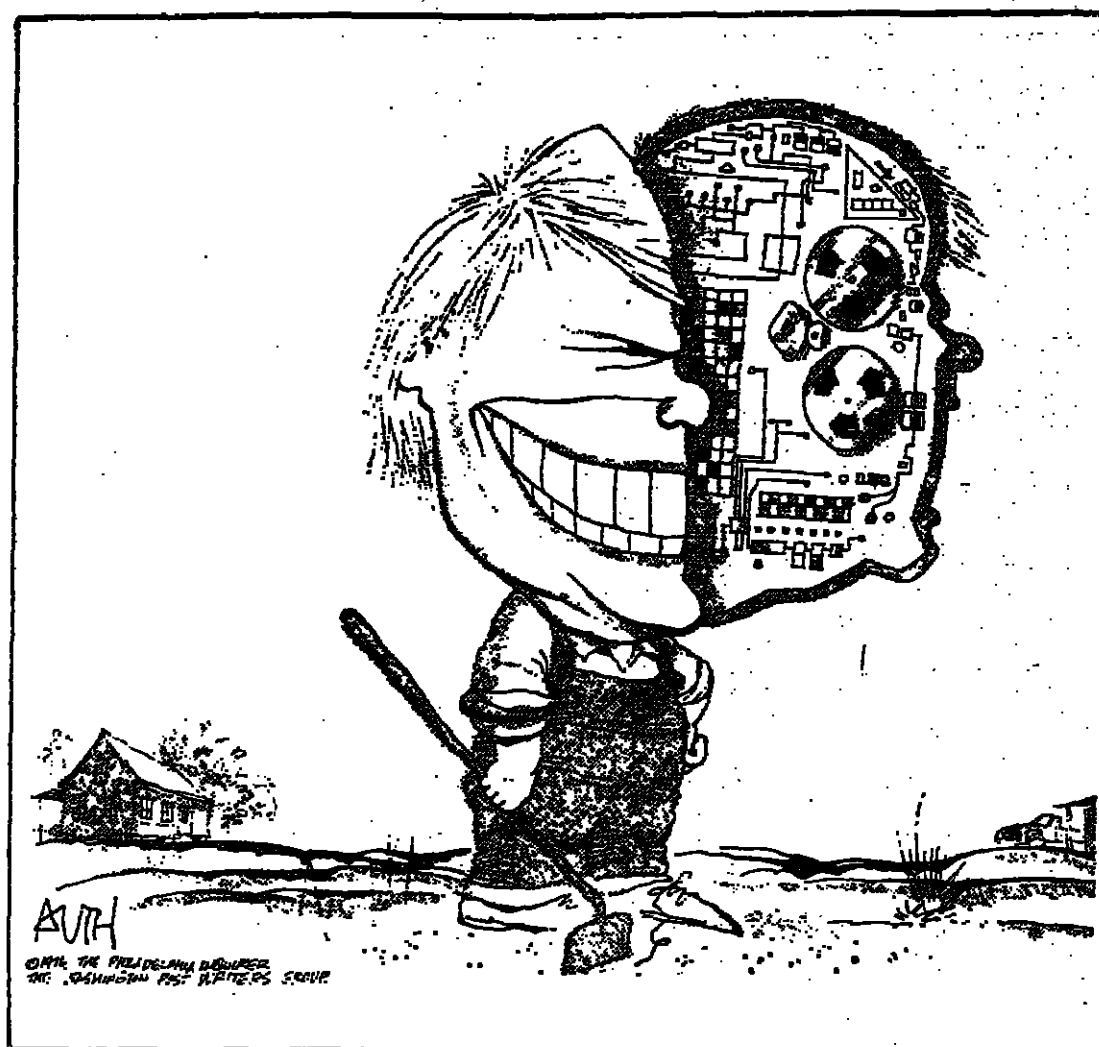
August 23, 1901

PARIS.—There are several expeditions to the Antarctic in preparation at the moment. Professor Otto Nordenskjöld is making arrangements for his expedition in Malmö and is expected to depart shortly. He will travel via London, Buenos Aires and Tierra del Fuego. Also setting out at the same time are British and German expeditions. To avoid clashing with one another the three parties have agreed to each explore a separate area of the South Pole.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1926

ATHENS.—The dictator of Greece, General Pangalos, was overthrown by his army last night in a bloodless coup. General Korymbos, who fought with the allies in the war, led the coup and has pledged a return to parliamentary government. The deposed dictator was arrested at his holiday home on the island of Spetsai, while in Athens the army detained members of his cabinet and occupied government buildings without a shot being fired.



## Carter and Foreign Policy

By C. L. Sulzberger

PLAINS, Ga.—Jimmy Carter is a shrewd politician and honest enough candidate to acknowledge that foreign policy is likely to be a relatively lesser issue in his campaign to replace Gerald Ford because "the lines aren't clearly drawn there and as a result domestic factors are bound to be more important."

But this frank statement—which he wouldn't have made had the "irresponsible" Reagan been his opponent—in no sense means the quietly tough Georgian doesn't have a pretty precise idea of what changes a Carter administration would seek in the U.S. attitude abroad.

At the heart lies a twinned conviction: The President must "be in charge" and take ultimate decisions, but he must also keep the American people informed, especially through Congress, of all the U.S. commitments. He adds: "There can be no deleterious consequences to keeping the people and Congress informed. If national security is involved on some special issue and it is therefore inadvisable to publicize details, at least Congress must be kept advised."

### A Hollow Voice

"After all, our secretary of state would speak to the world with a hollow voice if he didn't speak for the people. That is one of our troubles now. The people don't even know what Kissinger is talking about much of the time. And, as foreign nations become aware of this, it weakens our position overseas. They doubt the value of our proclaimed positions."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

During a wide-ranging talk in the "den" of his comfortable one-story house in this peasant, corn, peach and cattle-raising area, I wondered if extensive consultation with Congress might not encourage that body's desire to intrude American political considerations into formulation of U.S. international policy.

"No," he replied. "If the Congress and the President consult continually and closely on our country's objective needs—take for example, Cyprus—there will be less political influence exerted on Congress or applied by pressure politics. Congress has a tendency to inject itself into foreign policy problems when it is not first consulted by the President. Therefore, I am convinced my formula will avoid partisan influence, not the reverse."

He believes the method he proposes will encourage a bipartisan approach to world problems by producing better understanding of global difficulties. He stresses: "The emphasis would be on discussion with congressional leaders of both parties. I would furthermore favor inclusion of some qualified Republicans in my cabinet, if I am elected, or in other positions dealing with international affairs."

### His View

However, he opposes an idea, once contemplated by Truman, of appointing two cabinet members to share foreign policy problems: a secretary of state, who would remain at home, and a secretary of foreign affairs, who would be America's chief negotiator abroad. Instead, Carter explains:

"I want a secretary of state like the Marshall or Acheson, a strong spokesman for U.S. policy, a man who could analyze problems and maintain close relations with the president. But it is the president who must be responsible for ultimate decisions. Right now it isn't clear whether Kissinger or Ford makes the final policy decisions. I personally think it's Kissinger, not Ford."

"The secretary of state must be the president's number one adviser on foreign policy. But I would like to help him out by

improving the quality of our major diplomatic appointments. I want these to depend firmly on merit. I am not under obligation to anyone, and I don't believe people should be paid off for helping elect a president by getting embassies."

"Finally, at the same time, I would like a man of great competence to administer the National Security Council and to expand that body's role to include matters like foreign trade, economics, energy, agriculture, etcetera."

Before future columns elaborating these ideas and others related to foreign policy—choice of envoys, nuclear strategy, oil, the Third World, overseas bases and military dispositions, Eurocommunism—I would like to add a brief personal impression.

For myself, a foreign resident over almost four decades, Carter in the flesh is more appealing than Carter the TV image: externally courteous, more relaxed; internally thoughtful, brisk, decisive. He seems to contrast in some respects with his rural Southern habitat of quiet creeks, swamps and dominated by great trees trailing Spanish moss, lazy cattle surrounded by white egrets.

This is a tended landscape that partially obscures its own vitality, truth and plain language. History must prove whether his first presidential candidate since the Civil War can successfully impress these essential qualities on the nation.

## Ford's Stockade Mentality

By James Reston

KANSAS CITY.—The best that can be said about President Ford here in Kansas City is that he made a good acceptance speech and avoided an open revolt within the Republican party.

He strengthened the core of his army by narrowing its base, and now looks strong all the way from Grand Rapids to Topeka. It is an interesting experiment in stockade politics, huddling the conservative faithful together in the Middle West, but it defies geography and the multiplication tables.

There is now, and for a very long time there has been, general agreement about how to win and lose presidential elections in this country. "The party with a minority following," concludes the Brookings Institution's study of the politics of national party conventions, "cannot hope to win by nominating a candidate in his own image—one who will meet with favor only among its previous following. If it insists consistently on such a choice, it can justly be accused of trying to commit political suicide."

### The Rule

"No America without democracy," says Clinton Rossiter in his brilliant study of Parties and Politics in America, "no democracy without parties, no parties without compromises and moderation..."

The unwritten laws of American politics demand that the parties overlap substantially in principle, policy, character, appeal and purpose—or cease to be parties with any hope of winning a national election...

### Brezhnev's Portrait

Upon reflection, it seems that comrade Brezhnev's glorious portrait (DIT, 1/78) is the only example of contemporary Russian art which I have seen. If it is true that suffering lends itself to artistic expression, I should take advantage of the hilariously increased cultural exchange guaranteed by the Helsinki conference, for the Soviet Union must be overflowing with unparalleled works of art.

CONRAD TERANE

## Another Camelot?

## 'Pap' From Plains, Ga

By Charles B. Seib

WASHINGTON.—The idea—at least for some of us dreamers—was that the month between conventions would give the American people a chance to learn more about Jimmy Carter before being subjected to the rhetoric of the campaign.

It didn't work out that way. They did get to know what he is like in a sleepy Southern town, and that is not to be sneezed at. But they didn't learn much about what Carter stands for, other than love and the Bible, or what kind of president he would be.

In many ways the Plains interlude, covered in exquisite detail by close to 50 media rusticators, was a politician's delight.

How do you judge the value of front-page pictures all across the country of a candidate playing good old American softball? Or shaking hands outside a church where he has just taught a Bible class? Or presiding—straw-hatted, of course—over the draining of a farm pond? That is such stuff as votes are made on.

The discordant notes from Plains were few and muted. There was the hallooing of the house of a poor black family that lived across the street from Carter. The tenant quoted the landlord as saying that the Democrats paid him \$2,500 to do it, but the landlord's son denied it. And no evidence was produced that Carter had anything to do with it. (Whether the press pursued the matter aggressively enough is another question.)

### A Breach?

And there was a little flap over the exclusion of women reporters from a meeting of the men's Bible class that Carter attends and sometimes teaches. That ended quietly with their admission the next Sunday after Carter let it be known that if the women couldn't come he wouldn't either. (But would it have been a terrible breach of the public's right to know if Carter had been allowed to attend or even teach his class without any reporters present?)

All in all, the reporting from Plains was soft and sleepy, like a Southern afternoon. It provided a pleasant pastoral counterpoint to the growing frenzy of the Ford-Reagan struggle.

But in retrospect, it causes some uneasiness. Did the press become too cozy with Carter in Plains? As another Camelot in the making, with softball instead of tough football as the chosen sport? Was Patrick Buchanan right in declaring in print that "it has been Gerald Ford and those teased English muffins all over again?"

Buchanan, a conservative and no friend of the press, saw the whole Plains interlude as the product of flimsily clever media manipulation by the Carter people. Recognizing the ravenous public appetite for information on Carter, he said, they strictly controlled what came out of Plains, conning the press into peddling the idea "that this tough, devious, savvy and repudiated vindictive politician is Mr. Rockefeller, hid Kissinger here in Kansas City as much as possible, swallowed an anti-Kissinger foreign policy plan in his own platform, and finally settled for Dole as vice-president."

Even Dole had enough sense of humor and sense of history to be astonished and wonder why he was chosen, and the thing that really has hurt Ford in the selection is the way it was done. He didn't really choose Dole on ideological grounds. It is not reasonable to suppose that he chose him as the best possible No. 2 president or even as a young Republican who could hold the party together into the '80s if they lost in November.

After all the talk of casual and disastrous last-minute vice-presidential choices, Ford did precisely that—he chose Dole literally in the middle of the night. It didn't make sense, but it made temporary peace with Reagan. And, besides, Carter was perceived to be thin-skinned and short-tempered, and Dole was regarded in the Republican party as a good man with a hatchet.

This is not the best advertisement for Ford's reputation as an amiable, decent guy who wants to run a "positive, responsible presidential" campaign, but he did it anyway, and the main point about it is, not that he figured it all out with evil intention, but that he really didn't figure it out, and had no long-range intention at all—only to

Peasants and Love." As a result, he said, Carter may be unshakable.

Buchanan's biases may be shaking, but he is right when he says that what came out of Plains was mostly pap, and pap of the white-bread variety. He is also right when he criticizes the lack of substance, like Carter's candidate vs. the Democratic platform. He is off base, however, when he gives the Carter people credit for orchestrating a whole performance. Rather, everybody was doing what came naturally. The press recognized that here was a man about whom the public knew very little with an excellent chance of becoming President. So went where he was and camped there, determined to relay what might be a last-minute information vacuum.

### Powell's View

The Carter people, of course, are in the business of getting their man elected. So they want to help the public fill that vacuum—with material that would make their man a good

It was a symbolic relationship. As Jody Powell, Carter's press secretary, points out, the Plains interlude has been a strange fit for both the candidate and the press. Carter, on the one hand, has been spending most of time planning, reading, coming, preparing for the campaign—not the sort of things you see in the press about. The press, on the other hand, has been looking for reasons to justify its presence in Plains. The result has been an abundance of the misfeasance coverage that Buchanan finds so offensive.

Even though the Carter people may not have been quite master manipulators depicted by Buchanan, his complaints about the Plains coverage have a certain value.

He is, for example, on target in comparing the Carter-press relationship to the Ford-Nixon honeymoon after the Nixon resignation two years ago. Then, too, the press showed a certain weakness for soft, and pious stories.

Ford's handling of the Nixon pardon ended that episode and restored the old adversary relationship between press and White House. We can hope that the strains and pressure of the campaign, once it gets under way, will have a similar effect.

The adversary relationship, not a perfect one by any means, often accentuates the negative and sometimes distorts the product. But in the long run does serve to get before the public the things they should know about their officials and institutions.

And it certainly is better than too much coziness between officials—or candidates—and the press or the sluggishness that comes with holding up in a slow Southern town where the draining of a pond may be the event of the day.



## Plains Want Africa Out Atom Unit

Leading Move  
EA Headquarters

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (NYT). A group of black Africans, led by Nigeria, is to say South Africa from the International Atomic Energy Agency's report.

Officials said Friday that the group has been up support during the week at the Vienna headquarters of the international agency or moves to be attempted South Africa at the annual conference of the Rio de Janeiro next

39-member agency, which is to monitor and develop atomic energy under United Nations auspices. The group has no provision in its charter for expulsion, U.S. officials said.

A two-thirds majority of the group may vote to suspend a member country recommendation of the 17 executive board members.

Africa, because of its abundance of a uranium and developer of nuclear energy, is one of the five members of the IAEA board.

U.S. officials said that the black African group was also seeking to with Africa from its per board seat.

Recurrent questions noted that the black African group, raised problems in preventing Africa from attending the review conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as an in May of last year.

In Africa is not a member of the U.S. official remarked, it probably never will.

Official said that the move set an ominous political precedent. It said that Taiwan had suspended from the IAEA since 1961, after China was elected to the UN in its place, and that, as a result, national safeguards on Taiwan's atomic development were possible only if Taiwan still abides by controls.

It said that a successful move to South Africa in the IAEA set the stage for parallel Arab states against membership. Israel is considered to be one of the leading technology countries in the world with an atomic capability as well.



Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński

## V.N. Druzhinin, Ex-Official in Ukraine, Is Dead

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (UPI). Vladimir N. Druzhinin, 69, partisan leader during World War II and former Ukrainian government official, died Friday after a long illness, according to yesterday's edition of Pravda Ukrainian newspaper.

Mr. Druzhinin received the Hero of the Soviet Union citation for his work as commander of Soviet partisan forces in the Ukraine during the war and later received the Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

He served as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and was first deputy minister of the food industry in the Ukraine at the time of his retirement three years ago.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Most Rev. Ricardo Bosch, 64, the Roman Catholic bishop of Concordia, died last night, a church spokesman reported today. Bishop Bosch, born in Germany, was appointed a bishop in 1961, when the Diocese of Concordia was established.

Jose Luis Lanuza

Buenos Aires, Aug. 22 (AP).—Jose Luis Lanuza, 72, Argentine writer and journalist, died here yesterday. In the middle 1950s, he was chairman of the Argentine Association of Writers. He published more than a dozen novels and historical works. One of them was "Moreno," on the African slaves brought by the Spaniards to the River Plate.

## Optimism Despite Economic Problems

## Sri Lankans Think Country Needs Only Luck

By Jay Mathews

KOOLA, Sri Lanka, Aug. 22.—Rupa Premalatha, who degree in history and economics, has been without work for years. Her education remains unpaid and in-laws borrow money so her son can go to school.

Unbalanced Economy

Two years of drought and unbalanced tea and rubber exports have forced Sri Lanka port half of its rice. More than half the university graduates are unemployed, and at least 20 per cent of the work force is unemployed.

According to a constitution passed in 1972, a new National Assembly must be elected before the end of next summer.

A Bandaranaike's opponents in United National party have asked she may follow the lead of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and suspend the constitution, using the emergency powers as an excuse. She has said this and most middle-class observers here say they've heard.

Sri Lanka's long record of freedom and the gentle, gradual freedom from Britain unique in Asia. The island

is far from the hot spots of big-power rivalry and is blessed by warm weather, beautiful beaches, rich seas and soil. Its people seem to appreciate how much they have in comparison with other nations in the underdeveloped world.

"We by nature are a grumbling lot," a businessman said, "but we just have to think about Bangladesh for a moment and realize how lucky we are."

Sri Lankans appear proud of the way they have used their geopolitical advantages and natural blessings to excel as diplomats. Convinced the nonaligned summit here proves to them that they have importance beyond their relatively small numbers—13 million. Government officials say they hope, in addition, to get some economic aid from the wealthy Arab nations they have entertained at this summit.

Mrs. Premalatha, despite her feeling that her nation is in a temporarily "desperate situation," shares that optimism.

"I've applied for more jobs than I can remember," she said. "But just a month ago the government announced it would soon offer 40,000 teaching jobs. I'm quite hopeful because this promise was rather strong."

The government's opponents, who propose a slightly less socialistic program, have charged that the new job openings are

## Better the Priest They Know

## Warsaw Regime Seen Pleased That Cardinal Will Stay On

By Murray Seeger

WARSAW, Aug. 22.—Although he has been the Polish government's most potent critic and has at times embarrassed the Vatican, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński of Poland can expect to serve his flock as long as his good health continues.

The prelate celebrated his 75th birthday on Aug. 3 and, as is expected, under current church practice, automatically offered his resignation to Pope Paul VI.

But leaders of the Polish church, the only independent religious congregation in Eastern Europe, has already been assured that the Pope will not accept the resignation.

"The resignation notice is a formality and we know Pope Paul's response," a Warsaw church source said. "We expect Cardinal Wyszyński to go on as before."

Conclusion Is Backed

A well-informed Western diplomat reinforced the churchman's conclusion. The Polish government, which has often clashed with the cardinal, wants him to stay in office.

"The resignation will not be accepted," the diplomat said. "No one has urged the Pope to accept the resignation."

"Why should he retire?" a church official asked. "He is well and looks 10 years younger than his age."

The remarkable status of Cardinal Wyszyński is attributed to his ability to maintain the loyalty of the country's 30 million believers—90 per cent of the population—since he became primate in 1949 at the dawn of Poland's Communist era, while maintaining a nervous truce with the government.

Knowing the government has the police and army to support

it, as well as the potential backing of the Soviet Army, the cardinal treads a narrow road between confrontation and capitulation.

Sends Flowers

Cardinal Wyszyński's strength is such, however, that the current party chief, Edward Gierek, is willing to continue their uneasy relationship indefinitely. On the cardinal's birthday, the party leader sent a telegram of congratulations and a large bouquet of flowers.

"The Communists know Cardinal Wyszyński and they would rather have a priest they know than the priest they don't know," a church official said.

While the churches in other former Catholic countries, especially Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania, succumbed to the overwhelming power of their postwar Communist governments, the Polish church has actually increased its grip in Poland.

"The churches are full every Sunday—and not just with old ladies," a Westerner said. "You can see a great cross-section of the Polish population in the churches from the young to the old."

Surplus of Priests

In addition to ministering to the demands of its own congregations, the Polish church is training so many priests that dozens leave every year to take up posts in other countries where pulpits are empty.

The Most Rev. Joseph Bernardin of Cincinnati, head of the U.S. Catholic Conference, brought a delegation of churchmen to Warsaw last May to discuss the possibility of bringing some of the new Polish priests to the United States.

To the Communists of Poland, the church and its cardinal are the "other power" in the nation's political, social and cultural life.

Cardinal Wyszyński has often used his considerable authority to challenge the government but has avoided, especially in recent years, confrontations that might win him great honor but bring the destruction of the church.

At the same time, Mr. Gierek, the Communist party chief who took office in 1970, has also avoided head-on collisions with the cardinal as part of a general policy of relatively relaxed political controls.

Cardinal Wyszyński is now a Polish patriot," a diplomat said. While the church has opposed many government actions and has been able to win many battles with the Communists, the cardinal believes the church should not try to overturn or seriously damage the government's authority, especially when Poland is facing serious problems.

Italians Rate U.S. Best Ally

BONN, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Italians consider the United States their best ally and tend to distrust West Germany, according to an opinion poll published today by the West German Sunday newspaper, Welt am Sonntag.

According to the survey, 70 per cent of Italians think the United States is their best ally, about 12.5 per cent, France; 8.8 per cent, West Germany, and 5.0 per cent, Britain.

About 44 per cent believed West Germany's political influence was too great, while 13 per cent thought it was too small. Italians questioned generally regarded West Germans as disciplined and industrious but intolerant, Welt am Sonntag said.

groups seem to be genuinely bound by a feeling of nationalism and the sort of feeling that in 1972 led them to change this nation's name to the Sinhalese Sri Lanka from Ceylon, which the British had derived from a Sanskrit word.

One wrinkle in this national fabric is the restlessness of the Tamil Hindu minority. There have been riots among the 2.5 million Tamils in the north against the government, which is dominated by the 9 million Sinhalese Buddhists. Only economic improvement is likely to solve the Tamil feeling that they are the victims of discrimination.

Mrs. Premalatha worries that her younger brother, Rajapakse Sarathchandra, will give up his efforts to get the requisite high marks in university entrance exams and opt instead for a clerk's job.

Mr. Sarathchandra says he will take any job to help his family in their financial straits but he resists his list of possible jobs to desk positions. Like millions of other young Sri Lankans with high school or college degrees, he sees no need to look for mental work so long as there is enough to eat. He has been looking for work—off and on—for two years, with little luck.

In 1971, thousands of idle youths waiting for jobs in the villages joined a Communist-inspired revolt. The government quickly crushed the insurrection, killing more than 1,200 of the young rebels.

Government officials hope the island's economic lot will improve next year. Rains in Sri Lanka have always been erratic, so the government has begun a \$1-billion, 30-year project to rebuild and improve the ancient system of channels and water storage tanks that supported a flourishing kingdom in the north part of the island 1,000 years ago.

Sri Lanka is selling more gems, cutting its population growth rate, welcoming tourists and easing up restrictions on foreign investment, now that it has nationalized the huge tea plantations that served so long as symbols of colonialism.



ON HOME SOIL—Singer Juan Manuel Serrat arrives in Barcelona after an 11-month exile in South America. He had spoken and sung against Franco regime.

## Moscow Needled by Profits Of Caucasus' Private Knitters

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (NYT).—It was not the lack of knitting needles but the ensuing rustle of banknotes that disturbed the Soviet authorities. A craze for knitting has swept the foothills of the northern Caucasus, motivated less by pride of craftsmanship than by hunger for profits.

In communities from Stavropol to Karachayevsk, the knitting bug has bitten teachers, their pupils, mail carriers, agronomists, veterinarians, even proud Caucasian mountain men who once left knitting to the women.

There was a time when only grandmothers were engaged in knitting, but their monopoly has been broken," the newspaper Pravda recently said in reporting the fad.

The sweaters, shawls, stockings and snug caps have been turned out for home consumption but, it seems, for more lucrative markets in the far north, where warm woolen clothing can command prices that have earned a knitting family enough to buy a new Zhiguli car in a season or two. Authorities have been unsure what to do about it since knitting is in itself quite legal.

In theory, there is no reason for private enterprise to flourish outside the Soviet state economy. The criminal code even provides up to three years in prison for anyone found guilty of being a commercial middleman. Yet some activities are condoned because the state-controlled economy cannot fill the gap.

The inadequate or shoddy supplies of many consumer goods and services have encouraged more than a few Soviet citizens to turn a fast ruble by offering a better alternative. A man named Lipets became a millionaire by manufacturing and marketing high-quality shoes from an underground factory, although the state produced nearly 700 million pairs of leather footwear last year. He employed as many as 15 cobblers and sold the shoes for the equivalent of up to \$160 a pair. The customers were apparently satisfied but the police

Mexico Sees Drop In Violence After Guerrilla's Death

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The death of Mexico's best-known urban guerrilla leader has led the police here to forecast an early end to a wave of terrorism that included early this month an attempted kidnapping of a sister of President-Elect Jose Lopez Portillo.

According to the police, David Sarmiento Jimenez, 26-year-old head of the Communist League 23d of September, died in a battle Aug. 11 after guerrillas tried to intercept a car carrying Margarita Lopez Portillo. Two other persons were also killed.

Last week, Mexico City's police chief, Gen. Daniel Gutierrez Santos, said that "the league is crumbling and is almost finished," noting that two other rebel chiefs, Carlos Gorostiza Torres and Miguel Angel Crespo Diaz, also died in recent weeks.

## Unpaid and Unnoticed GI N.Y. Man Is Suing U.S. Army Over Foul-Up of 7-Year Hitch

By Charles Kaiser

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Dominick Lamonica enlisted in the Army in July, 1968, for a three-year tour of duty. He was 23 and he was about to begin a bizarre seven-year odyssey.

For reasons the Army still cannot fully explain, Mr. Lamonica was never paid during his first 2 1/2 years of service, despite what he remembers as continuous protests to his superiors.

From 1971 to 1974, he was absent without leave. But the Army, which has now confirmed the basic details of Mr. Lamonica's military career, did not take official notice of his AWOL status.

"I was really in bad shape," Mr. Lamonica said this week. "I was nothing on the face of the earth."

Late in 1973, he telephoned the FBI to turn himself in. The FBI told him that he was a free man because the Army had never listed him as a deserter. In fact, it had no record of him, the FBI said.

He Keeps Trying

Mr. Lamonica's problems with the Army might have ended then but the Brooklyn, N.Y., resident was determined to set the record straight, so he kept trying to find the records that the FBI said did not exist.

Early in 1974, after Mr. Lamonica had made hundreds of telephone calls, a sergeant at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana found his records. The sergeant told Mr. Lamonica that they had fallen behind a file cabinet.

Mr. Lamonica asked the sergeant to send his records to Fort Dix, N.J., where he had last served. There, he thought, he would straighten everything out.

"I arrived at Fort Dix on Feb. 12, 1974," Mr. Lamonica recalled. "I thought I was going to get my discharge and everything would be all right."

Instead, he was put into the stockade for a week and told that he would be court-martialed for having been AWOL for 1,522 days.

On April 10, 1974, a court-martial acquitted him for lack of evidence: No one had marked him absent on a morning report during the three years that he was away.

This time, he said, he was sure that he was going to be discharged. But it did not work out that way.

"They told me, 'We're giving you orders back to duty,' I said, 'What are you talking about? I was found not guilty.' And they said, 'You're found guilty administratively.' I was given 1,522 additional days in the Army."

"Yes, Sir"

"I said, 'Yes, Sir,' and I reported to Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn," Mr. Lamonica recalled. "He was there until Nov. 28 of last year when he was honorably discharged."

Sitting in the Manhattan office of his lawyers, Bernier & Fidler, Mr. Lamonica said that his entire experience with the Army was "unbelievable." He conceded that the fact that he was not "the brightest guy in the world" might have contributed to his entanglement with the Army's bureaucracy.

Later this month, his lawyers plan to file a \$1-million damage suit, charging, among other things, that the Army unlawfully denied Mr. Lamonica the right to re-enlist and the benefits to which he was entitled.

He had always wanted a military career. He had attended Eastern Military Academy in Huntington, N.Y., until his parents ran out of money to pay his tuition there, he said.

He entered the Army in 1968 at the height of the Vietnam war, the year of the Tet offensive.

Things were going so well, in fact, that he decided to re-enlist. But the administrative determination of lost time precluded that. His efforts to have the ruling changed from his records were denied. For the last time, when the Army Board for Correction of Military Records—the final arbiter in such cases—found "insufficient evidence" to indicate "probable material error or injustice."

In November of last year, Mr. Lamonica received honorable discharge and started looking for a job. Last month he finally got one as a driving instructor with an automobile club.

The Long Gap

Then came his three-year absence, his call to the FBI and his calls around the country, culminating in the talk with the sergeant who sent his records from Indiana to Fort Dix early in 1974.

When Mr. Lamonica finally went back on duty, he was assigned to Fort Hamilton as a bus driver for his last 15 months. Pvt. Lamonica became Sp5 Lamonica—and a model soldier.

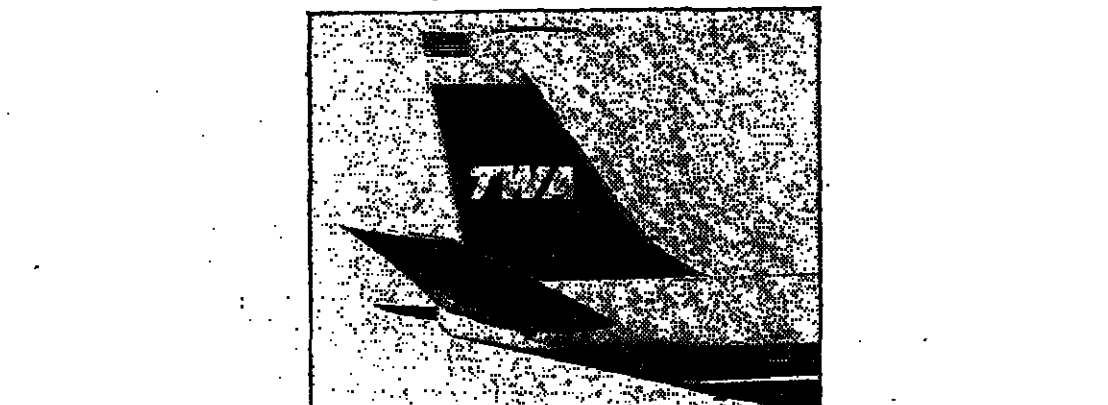
"Lamonica's performance of duties has been outstanding," a superior officer wrote in his efficiency report in May, 1974. A month later, he received an official Army commendation for "outstanding performance" in assisting a woman in an automobile accident.

Things were going so well, in fact, that he decided to re-enlist. But the administrative determination of lost time precluded that. His efforts to have the ruling changed from his records were denied. For the last time, when the Army Board for Correction of Military Records—the final arbiter in such cases—found "insufficient evidence" to indicate "probable material error or injustice."

In November of last year, Mr. Lamonica received honorable discharge and started looking for a job. Last month he finally got one as a driving instructor with an automobile club.

## TWA FROM PARIS: THE ONLY DAILY NON-STOP TO WASHINGTON.

A 707 leaves at 12:45, arriving 15:30. Call your travel agent or TWA.



TWA carries more scheduled passengers across the Atlantic than any other airline.

TWA. NO1 across the Atlantic.



# Apartheid: A Close Look at an Ideology

By John F. Burns

**JOHANNESBURG (NYT)**—In the last two months, at least 234 persons, all but three of them black, have died in anti-government rioting in South Africa. The rioting began with a student protest against the compulsory use of Afrikaans in black schools but quickly grew into an attack on the whole system that governs relations between the races.

The system is called apartheid, an Afrikaans word that translates loosely as "separateness." In recent years, the success of the policy's critics in making the word synonymous with repression and discrimination has prompted the government to adopt a new term—"separate development."

But what does the term mean? How is the system enforced? What are the prospects for change? Here are some of the questions and answers.

**Q. Apartheid has been called an ideology. Is it?**

**A. Yes.** It traces its origins to the strict Calvinism of the Dutch settlers who arrived at the Cape in 1652. Sharing Calvin's reverence for the diversity of creation, they regarded it as almost a religious duty to maintain the diversity of the human species.

## Racial Prejudice

Initially, the settlers also upheld the Calvinist doctrine that all men were equal. But this view was abandoned as they came into contact with the bushmen of the Cape area and, later, with the black tribes that migrated from Central Africa. The settlers, who called themselves Afrikaners, adopted an increasingly paternal attitude that eventually assumed overtones of blatant racial prejudice.

**Q. Didn't the British have a hand in upholding the system?**

**A. Certainly.** For a period after 1805, when the British took control of the Cape, and especially in the period around 1834, when their Parliament abolished slavery, there was an insistence on equality before the law of white master and black servant. But thereafter official British concern for the plight of the natives, as they were called, was sporadic.

**Q. When was the term apartheid first used?**

**A. In 1948.** When a conservative Afrikaner political movement, called the Nationalist party, came to power. The adoption of an Afrikaans term was more than a linguistic change. The new policy, progressively codified in law, was far more consistent and rigid than the old.

As set forth on Sept. 3, 1948, by Hendrik Verwoerd, the Dutch-born ideologue of apartheid, its first principle was to be territorial separation. Blacks were to have rights only in the homelands, which had been established under a 1936 law, setting aside 13 per cent of the country.

Because of the need for black labor, total separation of the races was recognized as unattainable. However, the number of blacks migrating to urban areas was to be strictly limited and they were to be treated there as "guests" without any political or social rights. They were to live in separate areas, called townships, and to be restricted, for the most part, to unskilled jobs.

**Q. Were any other racial groups involved?**

**A. Yes.** The numerically dominant blacks were the focus of the system but two other racial groups were also affected—the Indians who had arrived in Natal as indentured laborers starting in about 1860, and the colored, or people of mixed races who trace their origins to intermarriage between white seamen in the Cape area and Hottentot women.

## Restrictions

According to latest estimates South Africa's population now consists of 18.5 million blacks, 4.2 million whites, 2.3 million colored people, and 750,000 Asians, mostly Indians but also some Chinese and Malays.

The essential difference between the status of blacks and the other nonwhite groups is that the blacks have been assigned their own land—the homelands—where they are supposed to achieve complete independence from white-ruled South Africa. Indians and coloreds have no comparable regions but they are required to live in separate residential areas and are subject to many restrictions.

**Q. Where does the bulk of the black population live?**

**A. About 8.5 million live in the nine homelands.** Many of these live primitively, outside the cash economy, depending on grazing and better for subsistence. About 4.8 million live in the white rural areas, many of them working as farm laborers for as little as \$3 a month. About 3.4 million live in the black townships outside white urban areas.

Of the total of 10 million who

live in the white areas, as many as 3 million are migrant workers from the homelands. These are people recruited for work on farms, in factories or in the mines. They work short-term contracts and are not permitted to take their families with them. Generally, they live in hostels, often 16 to a room, and are required by law to return to the homelands when their contracts expire.

**Q. What are the main rules of apartheid, as they affect blacks?**

**A. The most hated part of the system is what the government calls influx control, maintained by pass laws. The objective is to prevent blacks from migrating at will to white areas. Technically, a black requires official permission to live, work or travel outside his homeland.**

## Passbook System

The system is monitored through a passbook issued to every black over the age of 16. The book lists the owner's ethnic group and tribe, where he may live where he may work and for whom and details of his tax payments. It must be carried at all times and produced on the demand of a police officer.

## Case of '3 of Breda'

# Release of Dutch-Held Nazis Remains Big Risk—Politically

By David Haworth

**THE HAGUE (IHT)**—Three German war criminals are still imprisoned in the Netherlands after more than 30 years, and it is unlikely they ever will be released.

Their prolonged confinement in a country which prides itself on libertarian attitudes is a surprise. Although relatively small fry in the Third Reich, the three in Breda Jail are being punished to the same degree as Rudolf Hess, the only surviving Nazi in Spandau Prison, Berlin.

Ever since the 1960s, discussions in the Dutch parliament and press have caused bitter rows about their continued detention. Predictably, the left-inclined parties want it to be continued. Others feel that the lack of clemency has become a moral embarrassment to the country and they should be released.

A government official observed that the strength of feeling on both sides seemed to be stronger among young people, born after World War II, than those who lived and suffered during it.

## Commuted Sentences

The "three of Breda," as they are known, were all originally sentenced to death. But after appeal, their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. However, even in 1946 it was not intended that life should mean life. But successive governments have felt it politically too risky to release the men.

They are Joseph Kottalla, 68, former camp commandant at Amersfoort; Franz Fischer, 75, administrator of Jewish deportations from The Hague, and Fer-

dinand Hugo aus der Punten, 67, who was Adolf Eichmann's representative in Amsterdam. Each was convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Four years ago, the then-justice minister, Andries van Agt, proposed to parliament that the three be released, that it was "senseless" to detain them longer. There followed an all-night session in parliament, accompanied by a huge demonstration of former resistance workers and Jewish war survivors.

In the face of the feelings expressed by both sides, the government backed down, promising that "under no circumstances would there be a collective granting of grace." Instead, a vague promise was given that there would be consideration of clemency on an individual basis later.

## Names Secret

That clemency was to be discussed by a commission composed of those who could be trusted by the Council of Former Resistance, still a powerful lobby in the Netherlands. Most names of the commission's members are secret so they cannot be threatened.

But the commission has preferred not to make any mercy recommendations. Questions are asked every year about the cost of keeping the three men when the Justice Ministry's budget is debated by parliament.

Commentators have noted the irony that the nation which has the shortest average term of imprisonment in Europe—less than six months—should be the heaviest-handed in its treatment of three war criminals.

not own land. Business is limited to essentials such as grocery stores. Licensed grocers, with near monopolies, charge anywhere from 10 to 150 per cent more for staples than groceries in white areas.

After the pass laws, the most recent feature of the system is job reservation. This precludes blacks in white areas from taking skilled jobs. The government says the system affects only 2.5 per cent of industrial jobs and many employers, short of skilled white workers, defy the system by promoting blacks. Nonetheless, the wage gap is huge. In 1973, the Financial Mail, a Johannesburg newspaper, calculated the average monthly income among whites to be \$211.50, among blacks, \$11.50.

**Q. How does the government defend the system?**

**A. Defenders of the system note that the sums spent on black housing, education and welfare, while far less than the comparable expenditures for whites, are several times the revenues from black taxes. Whites commonly say that they developed the country from nothing, an argument which overlooks the contribution made by black labor.**

**Q. Is South Africa a police state?**

**A. Not in the sense that some Communist and extreme rightist regimes are. But a web of special security laws empowers the government to hold political opponents under house arrest or to imprison them without trial. A wide area of police activity has thus been removed from public, parliamentary or judicial scrutiny.**

**Q. Has the government started any reforms?**

**A. Yes, but mostly minor ones.** Since Prime Minister John Vorster's appeal in November, 1974, some theaters, first-class restaurants and hotels have been integrated. There are more interracial sports and whites and nonwhites have played together on national teams. Dining cars on luxury trains and some libraries have been desegregated.

**Q. How are the blacks likely to react to the reforms?**

**A. Many adults say they are ready to accept gradual changes and welcome them as an indication of the government's goodwill. Most younger blacks are less patient. Student leaders involved in the township unrest want the total abolition of apartheid. Radicals belonging to groups like the South African Students' Organization, many of them now in jail, go further. They say a black take-over is only a matter of time, either by force or by negotiation.**

That minor concessions will do nothing to stem the periodic outbreaks of unrest, leading eventually to attacks on white homes. **Q. Can the government afford to ignore the radicals?**

**A. Even black African leaders like President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia have acknowledged the power of the South African Army and police. For the foreseeable future, blacks are likely to remain strong enough to handle any domestic or external threat. In the longer term, many people feel that the greatest threat facing the white minority here is not violence but strikes, politically motivated, which could cripple the economy.**



Members of a family gather outside their dwelling in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg.

# Divisions Threaten Andean Common Market

By David F. Belnap

**BUENOS AIRES**—The Andean Common Market, the most sophisticated of several groups of Latin American nations seeking to better their lot by economic integration, is in difficulty and possibly in danger of breaking up.

It represents a decade of costly efforts by six South American countries—Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, each geographically dominated by the Andes Mountains—to form a harmonious trade

and industrial bloc. But it now is close to failure, according to published comments in several of the member countries.

The Andean Pact, as the Latin common market is commonly called by its members, "is undergoing a severe crisis," according to an official publication of the Roman Catholic Church, a staunch supporter of economic integration for Latin America.

Writing in Mensaje magazine, the Rev. Renato Poblete, head of the social action department of the Latin American Bishops' Council, noted: "[The pact] is not effectively serving the ideal that made it possible."

The Andean Report, a respected independent journal of Latin American economic affairs, has expressed apprehension that the pact is becoming "just a hollow and rather expensive symbol of a nice idea."

The cause for these alarms is protracted disagreement among the pact partners on three fundamental issues: tariffs, treatment of foreign private investments and distribution among

the partners of what among industrial monopolies.

But there are what Poblete calls historical "trials and tribulations" bedeviling the partners, "in them incapable of 'demolishing the frontiers of badly conceived nationalisms that hold a standstill.'"

Most Latin American nations have been chronically deprived for their well-being on external factors, mainly the world market for whatever agricultural or subsoil commodities they pined to be able to produce abundantly.

By themselves, nearly Latin America's nations too small to furnish a "for efficient manufacturing districts."

But after World War I, European Economic Community furnished an example and American nations saw that own problems might respect a solution based on the plan, a formula describe economic integration.

Simply defined, economic integration means rearranging economies of several countries to complement each other, commerce and industry, benefits of a larger, more homogeneous market and a capacity to compete with blocs and nations.

It implies that barriers to among the integrated countries be sharply reduced with agree to follow a common policy with countries trading combines outside own bloc.

The Latin American Free Association (LAFTA), eventually embraced an independent America's independence, plus Mexico launched in 1960.

LAFTA quickly turned a microcosm of the original Latin American Free Association (LAFTA), the economically powerful countries—Brazil and Argentina—most while the others did not enjoy satisfactory benefits.

The Andean Pact, for organized a subregional within LAFTA, was created to overcome that shortcoming by weaving the six member states into a unit that could on equal terms with the three—and with others of the region.

The Andean Pact was a ambitious undertaking. LAFTA. In addition to trade, it sought to regulate large sectors of industry by giving each country specific factoring assignments to perform on behalf of all.

Now, seven years after pact's formal signing and three years after the deadline countries had set themselves for achieving industrial agreements, only 2 out of 16 proposed industrial sector agreements, petrochemicals and the working industries—have concluded.

Nor has there been effective headway toward fixing a common external tariff, the uniformity that eventually is supposed to be levied by everyone on goods services coming from outside bloc. Low-tariff advocates, with those wanting a high, to protect costly and ineffectual local industry.

Lately, a six-year-old debt hostile to private capital investment from abroad has posed a threat to the stability.

Some bloc members, not Chile and Bolivia, now court foreign capital and technology investments and have added their local laws to favor out investors with the same to meet given local capital.

Venezuela stands at the extreme. With oil revenue its nationalized petroleum industry, Venezuela needs foreign investment least of all and poses change on the issue. Chile has hinted it could be forced to abandon the bloc's treaty obligations under part cannot be adjusted to present economic needs.

© Los Angeles Times

# Ten Reasons for Pessimism in Lebanon

By Douglas Watson

**BEIRUT (VFP)**—There are many reasons for being pessimistic about the prospects here, even after the shooting in the Lebanon civil war stops.

Here are 10:

• Lebanon's civil war may not be half over. I believe that at least 65 per cent of the Lebanese would, if they could, have voted for the fighting to end months ago, but the extremists on either side still fear they will lose more in peace than in continuing war. And the extremists have the guns.

• Partition of Lebanon is not something that may happen. In effect, it has already happened. Will Lebanon ever be put back together again? Not until people of different religions can live next to each other without being kidnapped and murdered. That could take decades.

• While no nation can take pride in the part it has played or failed to play in the Lebanese conflict, the Lebanese tendency to

blame everything on "foreign plots" is self-defeating. The origins of the civil war are here and must be faced.

• Although the Palestinian presence certainly was and is an acute stress on the country, divisions among the Lebanese themselves made the nation particularly brittle. If there is to be a new Lebanon, it will have to be a country where citizens think of themselves and their countrymen first as Lebanese, not as Maronites, Shiites of whatever sect.

• Anyone who sees Beirut's luxury apartment buildings and miserable slums, often next to each other, realizes that the gap between rich and poor is far too great here. If the Lebanese want to have one nation, then the wealthy are going to have to pay a much fairer share of taxes.

• The economic pie that the various Lebanese factions have been fighting over for the last 15 months has been shrinking all the time. When the shooting stops, no group will have any-

where near what it previously had.

• Even if peace arrives in Lebanon tomorrow, it will take years for people and capital to regain enough confidence to come back. Besides the dead and wounded, Lebanon has lost hundreds of thousands of its most talented people who have fled abroad.

• Lebanon badly needs statesmen who will look beyond their own self-interest or that of their particular sect. The country has too few leaders, mostly old men, long set in their habits, who are much to blame for what has happened.

• Long after the wounds begin to heal, Lebanon will have a sick society. As long as people here think the answer to any argument or traffic accident is drawing a pistol, Lebanon will still be at war with itself.

• Despite individual heroism, this essentially is a cowardly war, one in which both sides fire 25-pound shells into apartment buildings where children sleep.

# Vivisection: Man's Inhumanity to His Fellow Animals

By Mary Blume

**PARIS (IHT)**—The literature against vivisection is vast and fierce. Writing in his "Dictionnaire Philosophique" about a dog that had been dissected alive, Voltaire said: "You discover in him all the same organs of feeling as in yourself. Answer me, mechanist, has Nature arranged all the springs of feeling in this animal to the end that he might not feel?"

The literature against vivisection is also ineffective. In Britain, around 5 million experiments are now performed annually. In the United States, experimenters are not required, as in England, to report on the number of experiments performed but a survey in 1971 by Rutgers University estimates the total at more than 63 million animals a year.

But the fight goes on. In England, a new book, "Animal Liberation" (Jonathan Cape, London) by a young philosopher, Peter Singer, argues that vivisection is not only morally wrong but it is of dubious use, for men and animals are very different and extrapolation from one species to another is risky. Thalidomide is, of course, the perfect example, having been tested extensively on animals and having been found to be completely safe.

Another new book on the subject is by Hans Ruesch, a Swiss author. While it is not surprising that Mr. Singer's book gained attention in England, Mr. Ruesch's book has so far been published only in Italy, hardly a country known for its concern for animals. The uproar was so intense that even in the agitated period before the Italian elections, a deputy raised the question of vivisection in Parliament.

## Naked Emperor

Mr. Ruesch's title translates as "The Naked Emperor," for he feels that science, like the fairy-tale despot, has been pulling the wool over our eyes. "We have all been brainwashed," says Mr. Ruesch. "We think vivisection is very sad but necessary, without its necessity ever having been proved and without any moral considerations having been taken at all. Millions of dollars are spent; because it's for science, we feel we cannot question what is being done."

While Mr. Singer thinks that in certain carefully controlled cases animal research should be allowed, Mr. Ruesch argues that all vivisection is useless, since experiments must be repeated on human beings and that it is dangerously misleading. He quotes Dr. René Dubos of the Rockefeller Institute: "Knowledge deriving from animal experimentation is never entirely applicable to the human species."

Mr. Ruesch is the author of a best-selling book on Eskimos, "Top of the World," which has sold

2 1/2 million copies. He spent four years on "The Naked Emperor." "It takes enormous strength to write such a book because it makes you sick to read all those so-called scientific papers. I had to get up, walk, recuperate, but I went on."

"Of course you can say I'm some kind of nut; you can say what does a writer on Eskimos know. But if I didn't believe I could do something positive I wouldn't have started. If I couldn't prove my point, people would have said the bejancs out of me by now."

An aspirin substitute called Paracetamol that experimentation had proved safe caused 1,500 to be hospitalized in Great Britain. Other "safe" drugs have caused irreversible kidney damage, psychic disturbances and leukemia. In 1973, Dr. Robert Miller of the National Cancer Institute in the United States warned that vaginal cancers had been found in the young daughters of women who had taken Stilbestrol to prevent miscarriage.

The use of digitals for heart trouble was delayed for years because it was first tested on dogs, in which it dangerously raises the blood pressure. Insulin can produce deformities in animal offspring but not in humans. Chloroform proved toxic on young dogs and so its use on humans was long delayed. Quoting a toxicologist, Peter Singer writes: "Had penicillin been judged by its toxicity on guinea pigs, it might never have been used on man."

Many experiments now being performed cannot even be justified on the grounds of scientific research. "Should thousands of animals suffer so that new kinds of lipstick can be put on the market?" Peter Singer asks. "The Draize test, used in test new cosmetics, usually on rabbits, consists of dripping concentrated solutions of the product into the eyes and measuring the resulting injury. 'Total loss of vision due to serious internal injury to cornea or internal structure,' says one report. 'Animal holds eye shut urgently. May squelch, claw at eye, jump and try to escape.' The eyes are held permanently open by metal clips and, as in most experiments, restraining devices prevent escape."

## Inhaling Strontium

In New Mexico, beagles were forced to inhale strontium-90, causing epileptic seizures and fatal hemorrhages. We already knew that strontium-90 is deadly. Clinical observations of human beings had shown the connection between lung cancer and smoking before beagles and rabbits were forced to smoke. Monkeys are turned into drug addicts and alcoholics although it is clear that human psychological problems are basic factors in both diseases.

For nearly 100 years, experiments have been conducted on the effect of heat on animals. In

1890, H.C. Wood observed that at 109.5° F. a rabbit has a convulsive attack; at 129° it is gasping and sweating weakly. Soon after, it dies. In 1971, dogs subjected to high heat showed similar results. In 1954, at Yale, 32 kittens were subject to a total of 42 heating periods and much the same thing happened. In 1971, in Tel Aviv, 33 dogs were subject to heat and treadmill exercises. Only two survived more than 24 hours.

The result of nearly a century of repeated experiments is something one might have already known: that heatstroke victims should be cooled. To study the effects of automobile accidents, monkeys were strapped onto high-impact sleds and smashed into walls (there is a photo of a Tulane scientist jovially tickling a monkey before starting the sled). Photographs and autopsies of human victims of automobile accidents might have yielded more useful results.

## Transplanted Heads

When organ transplants were getting headlines a few years ago, Dr. Robert White of Cleveland but the front pages by transplanting monkey heads. No one questioned the use of these experiments and Dr. White posed happily with his miserable result and explained, "Our purpose here is to offer a living laboratory tool." Another scientist, at the Yerkes Primate Center in Georgia, asked whether animals should not count at all, replied: "Why should they?"

Still, the genteel jargon experimenters use suggests an occasional twinge of conscience. Animals are "devoiced" (i.e., their vocal cords are severed so they cannot scream), they are "terminally deprived" of food and water (i.e., starved to death), "Exhaustion" refers to torture by thirst, starvation or electric shock. Such words as "painful" are avoided. A Utah scientist, having observed that pressure to the testes causes pain in men, immobilized the left testicles of cats and compressed them with a rod. The result, he said, was "a painlike response."

Have no illusions about anesthetics: a light anesthetic may possibly be used during an operation, but painkillers would obviously interfere with an experiment's results. A French magazine, *Experimentation Animale*, has an article on preparing cats for experimentation. It is suggested that the paws be cut off so they cannot scratch (no mention of an anesthetic) and that the cat's mouth be propped open so they cannot bite, though they will unfortunately still disturb the researcher by screaming. The article is signed by one of the leading small-animal vets in Paris, Dr. G. Marie Saint Germain.

Very often, taxpayers' money pays for these experiments. The Atomic Energy Commission did the strontium-90 tests, the National Institute for Mental Health backed studies in terminal depriva-

مكتبة الامم المتحدة







[illegible]

Close	— Aug —	— Nov —	— Feb —	N.Y.	Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Ch
-------	---------	---------	---------	------	----------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	----

## American Exchange Options

**Citicorp International Bank Limited**

کتابخانه اسلامی



## Euromarket

from Page 7)

such participation as a member of the group rather than as an investor. The latter are all the published ad- (bonds) while are not.

abundance of paper investors are expected. This means, say, the long-term be much more difficult than the seven year notes.

Canadian offerings on two counts: both 10-year "bullet" or provision for amort- entire amount will at the end of the 10th the commissions on offered to participants below normal mar-

ing-group commissions normal 1 1/2 per cent in s. The underwriting, normally 1/2 per cent in both issues, and recent fee, also usual, point, has been placed at a point in the and 3/8 of a point chevan. Given that other issues on offer ally high quality, it is that banks will prefer themselves to those are their commissions.

ed, it should be noted, however, increased the s offering 50 per cent \$50 million initially, and market rumors pricing at a premium 2-3% above the signs of sue. However, the rush chawan was made after was no doubt y the quarter-point upon over the Ontario

there should be some from Michelin's 12-

year bonds carrying a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent as they will have an average life of 9.5 years. A purchase fund will buy up to \$2 million of the bonds in each of the first three years if the market price falls below par and up to \$1 million in each of the following four years. A sinking fund will begin operating in 1984. The calculated average life assumes full operation of the purchase fund.

And a sinking fund will reduce the average life of Sydkraft's 9 1/4 per cent, 10-year issue to 8 years.

This leaves Eriksen and Norsk Hydro to fight out the 15-year fund of the market. A sinking fund will reduce the average life of Eriksen's 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year issue to 12 years. The calculated average life assumes full operation of the purchase fund.

Swiss Bank Corp. reports it has a very big demand for long-term paper and does not rule out increasing the size of the Norsk Hydro loan to \$75 million. Hamburg, the traditional lead manager of Norsk Hydro paper,

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

Reflecting the demand, subscriptions for the Danish issue currently on offer are reportedly three times greater than the supply.

International Issues (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.6%  
Industrial (5-7 years)  
Aug. 18: 7.0% ; Aug. 11: 6.9%  
Industrial (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.3%  
Market Turnover  
Aug. 20: Aug. 13  
Cedel: \$492.2 mil. \$515.1 mil.  
Euroclear: \$573.0 mil. \$680.3 mil.

Japan May Abolish Import Duty on Cars  
TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Japan is considering abolishing import duty on cars to help open up the Japanese market to foreign car firms, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

MITI feels abolition of the 6.4-per-cent tariff might be reasonable in view of the large surplus of car exports over imports, the spokesman said.

He said no decision has yet been reached but the idea is being considered and might be proposed by Japan within the framework of the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

Reflecting the demand, subscriptions for the Danish issue currently on offer are reportedly three times greater than the supply.

International Issues (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.6%  
Industrial (5-7 years)  
Aug. 18: 7.0% ; Aug. 11: 6.9%  
Industrial (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.3%  
Market Turnover  
Aug. 20: Aug. 13  
Cedel: \$492.2 mil. \$515.1 mil.  
Euroclear: \$573.0 mil. \$680.3 mil.

Japan May Abolish Import Duty on Cars  
TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Japan is considering abolishing import duty on cars to help open up the Japanese market to foreign car firms, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

MITI feels abolition of the 6.4-per-cent tariff might be reasonable in view of the large surplus of car exports over imports, the spokesman said.

He said no decision has yet been reached but the idea is being considered and might be proposed by Japan within the framework of the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

Reflecting the demand, subscriptions for the Danish issue currently on offer are reportedly three times greater than the supply.

International Issues (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.6%  
Industrial (5-7 years)  
Aug. 18: 7.0% ; Aug. 11: 6.9%  
Industrial (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.3%  
Market Turnover  
Aug. 20: Aug. 13  
Cedel: \$492.2 mil. \$515.1 mil.  
Euroclear: \$573.0 mil. \$680.3 mil.

Japan May Abolish Import Duty on Cars  
TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Japan is considering abolishing import duty on cars to help open up the Japanese market to foreign car firms, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

MITI feels abolition of the 6.4-per-cent tariff might be reasonable in view of the large surplus of car exports over imports, the spokesman said.

He said no decision has yet been reached but the idea is being considered and might be proposed by Japan within the framework of the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

Reflecting the demand, subscriptions for the Danish issue currently on offer are reportedly three times greater than the supply.

International Issues (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.6%  
Industrial (5-7 years)  
Aug. 18: 7.0% ; Aug. 11: 6.9%  
Industrial (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.3%  
Market Turnover  
Aug. 20: Aug. 13  
Cedel: \$492.2 mil. \$515.1 mil.  
Euroclear: \$573.0 mil. \$680.3 mil.

Japan May Abolish Import Duty on Cars  
TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Japan is considering abolishing import duty on cars to help open up the Japanese market to foreign car firms, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

MITI feels abolition of the 6.4-per-cent tariff might be reasonable in view of the large surplus of car exports over imports, the spokesman said.

He said no decision has yet been reached but the idea is being considered and might be proposed by Japan within the framework of the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

Reflecting the demand, subscriptions for the Danish issue currently on offer are reportedly three times greater than the supply.

International Issues (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.6%  
Industrial (5-7 years)  
Aug. 18: 7.0% ; Aug. 11: 6.9%  
Industrial (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.3%  
Market Turnover  
Aug. 20: Aug. 13  
Cedel: \$492.2 mil. \$515.1 mil.  
Euroclear: \$573.0 mil. \$680.3 mil.

Japan May Abolish Import Duty on Cars  
TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Japan is considering abolishing import duty on cars to help open up the Japanese market to foreign car firms, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

MITI feels abolition of the 6.4-per-cent tariff might be reasonable in view of the large surplus of car exports over imports, the spokesman said.

He said no decision has yet been reached but the idea is being considered and might be proposed by Japan within the framework of the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

Reflecting the demand, subscriptions for the Danish issue currently on offer are reportedly three times greater than the supply.

International Issues (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.6%  
Industrial (5-7 years)  
Aug. 18: 7.0% ; Aug. 11: 6.9%  
Industrial (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.3%  
Market Turnover  
Aug. 20: Aug. 13  
Cedel: \$492.2 mil. \$515.1 mil.  
Euroclear: \$573.0 mil. \$680.3 mil.

Japan May Abolish Import Duty on Cars  
TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Japan is considering abolishing import duty on cars to help open up the Japanese market to foreign car firms, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

MITI feels abolition of the 6.4-per-cent tariff might be reasonable in view of the large surplus of car exports over imports, the spokesman said.

He said no decision has yet been reached but the idea is being considered and might be proposed by Japan within the framework of the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

Reflecting the demand, subscriptions for the Danish issue currently on offer are reportedly three times greater than the supply.

International Issues (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.6%  
Industrial (5-7 years)  
Aug. 18: 7.0% ; Aug. 11: 6.9%  
Industrial (7-15 years)  
Aug. 18: 8.5% ; Aug. 11: 8.3%  
Market Turnover  
Aug. 20: Aug. 13  
Cedel: \$492.2 mil. \$515.1 mil.  
Euroclear: \$573.0 mil. \$680.3 mil.

Japan May Abolish Import Duty on Cars  
TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Japan is considering abolishing import duty on cars to help open up the Japanese market to foreign car firms, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

MITI feels abolition of the 6.4-per-cent tariff might be reasonable in view of the large surplus of car exports over imports, the spokesman said.

He said no decision has yet been reached but the idea is being considered and might be proposed by Japan within the framework of the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

has been relegated to co-manager status, presumably because it could not offer the borrower the very tight terms of SEC, which reportedly is underwriting more than one-third of the total amount itself.

At the same time, Caisse Nationale des Autorités, which had one week's jurisdiction on the other borrowers, has not set the market price with its \$50 million of 9 1/4 per cent, 15-year bonds. The average life of this paper is 10.5 years. Bankers were undecided whether the lack of enthusiasm was a function of the maturity or of the market's getting tired of French government names.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market appears to be profiting from the speculation of a mark revaluation. Prices in the secondary market have been bid up and the demand is strong enough to prompt West German bankers to step up the pace of new issues. This month's calendar has been expanded to include another 100-million issue for an as yet still unidentified borrower.

Next month's volume has been set at 500 million DM, up from the 300 million DM volume of recent months.

## BE A NEW SUBSCRIBER and save up to

47%

(Depending on your country of residence.)



International Herald Tribune newsstand prices are always much higher than subscription rates. So when you take advantage of the introductory 25% discount on a 6-month subscription, you find that, compared to what you have been paying at the newsstand, you save as much as 47%. After the specific introductory period chosen, regular renewal rates will be applied.

These are the special rates after deduction of the introductory discount

	12 mos	6 mos	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Aden (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speaking			
countries (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	\$ 124.00	62.00	34.50
Australia (air)	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air)	Sch. 1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Bahrain (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium	B Fr. 4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)	D. Kr. 638.00	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F. M. 376.00	188.00	105.00
France	F. Fr. 412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany	D. M. 278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£ St. 33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air)	D. 3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong-Kong (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland	£ S. 33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire 75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L. Fr. 4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	\$ 124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl. 284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air)	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N. K. Kr. 578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Polymeria (F.) (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc. 2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Pras. 6,600.00	3,300.00	1,650.00
Sri Lanka (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S. Kr. 464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland	S. Fr. 300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	\$ 124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00

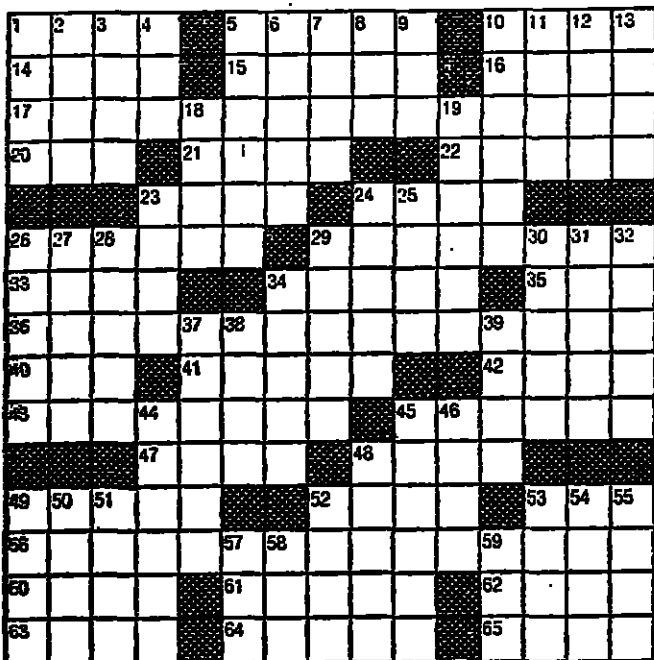


## ACROSS

- 1 Examine critically  
5 Northern people  
10 Outfit  
14 Scent  
15 Give pleasure to  
16 Asian river  
17 Barbershop-quartet favorite  
20 Building wing  
21 Seine feeder  
22 Attack  
23 All right  
24 Pottery  
26 Sugar and bread  
29 Missouri city, for short  
33 To be, in Paris  
34 Kind of stone or wine  
35 He's often tight, in football  
36 Mary, in a song  
40 Abbr. on a tombstone  
41 Nuts' partners  
42 Ladd  
43 Versailles and Ghent accomplishments  
45 Bannister and Lindbergh feats, e.g.

## DOWN

- 14 Small one  
48 Window part  
49 Lands  
52 Café au—  
53 Three, in Rome  
56 Melodic words before Texas  
60 Indian of N.M.  
61 Slant  
62 Blind part  
63 Aleutian island  
64 Run-down  
65 Kennedy et al.  
1 "—party!"  
2 Pastoral work: Var.  
3 Partner of fish and flesh  
4 Corn or color  
5 Day or man  
6 Mennonite people  
7 Unmixed  
8 Greek letter  
9 French possessive  
10 Gemstone  
11 Andy's friend  
12 Artifice  
13 Harte  
14 Norse god: Var.



## WEATHER

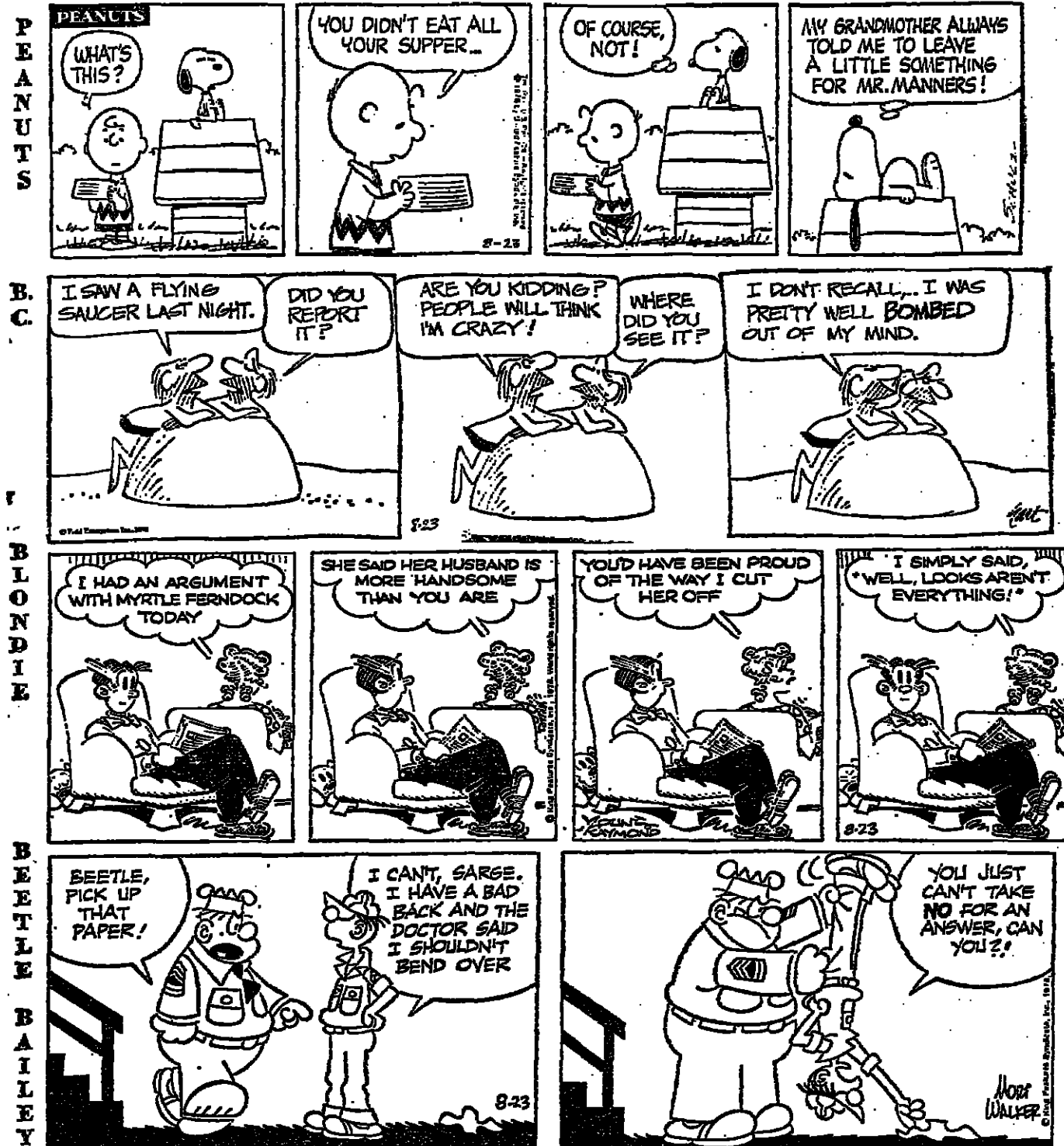
ALABAMA	FL	UNAVAILABLE	MADRID	ES	CLD
ALASKA	AK	UNAVAILABLE	MILAN	IT	CLD
ARIZONA	AZ	CLD	MONTREAL	CA	CLD
ARKANSAS	AR	CLD	MOSCOW	RU	CLD
CALIFORNIA	CA	CLD	MUNICH	DE	CLD
CANADA	CA	CLD	NEW YORK	US	CLD
COLORADO	CO	CLD	NICE	FR	CLD
CONNECTICUT	CT	CLD	OSLO	NO	CLD
DELAWARE	DE	CLD	PARIS	FR	CLD
FLORIDA	FL	CLD	PRAGUE	CZ	CLD
GEORGIA	GA	CLD	ROME	IT	CLD
HAWAII	HI	CLD	SOFIA	BG	CLD
ILLINOIS	IL	CLD	STOCKHOLM	SE	CLD
INDIANA	IN	CLD	TEHRAN	IR	CLD
IOWA	IA	CLD	TEL AVIV	IS	CLD
KANSAS	KS	CLD	TUNIS	TN	CLD
KENTUCKY	KY	CLD	VIENNA	AT	CLD
LOUISIANA	LA	CLD	WASHINGTON	US	CLD
MAINE	ME	CLD	ZURICH	CH	CLD
MARYLAND	MD	CLD			
MASSACHUSETTS	MA	CLD			
MICHIGAN	MI	CLD			
MINNESOTA	MN	CLD			
MISSISSIPPI	MS	CLD			
MISSOURI	MO	CLD			
MONTANA	MT	CLD			
NEBRASKA	NE	CLD			
NEVADA	NV	CLD			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NH	CLD			
NEW JERSEY	NJ	CLD			
NEW MEXICO	NM	CLD			
NEW YORK	NY	CLD			
NORTH CAROLINA	NC	CLD			
NORTH DAKOTA	ND	CLD			
OHIO	OH	CLD			
OKLAHOMA	OK	CLD			
OREGON	OR	CLD			
PENNSYLVANIA	PA	CLD			
RHODE ISLAND	RI	CLD			
SOUTH CAROLINA	SC	CLD			
SOUTH DAKOTA	SD	CLD			
TENNESSEE	TN	CLD			
TEXAS	TX	CLD			
UTAH	UT	CLD			
VERMONT	VT	CLD			
VIRGINIA	VA	CLD			
WASHINGTON	WA	CLD			
WEST VIRGINIA	WV	CLD			
WISCONSIN	WI	CLD			
WYOMING	WY	CLD			

(Continued on page 11)

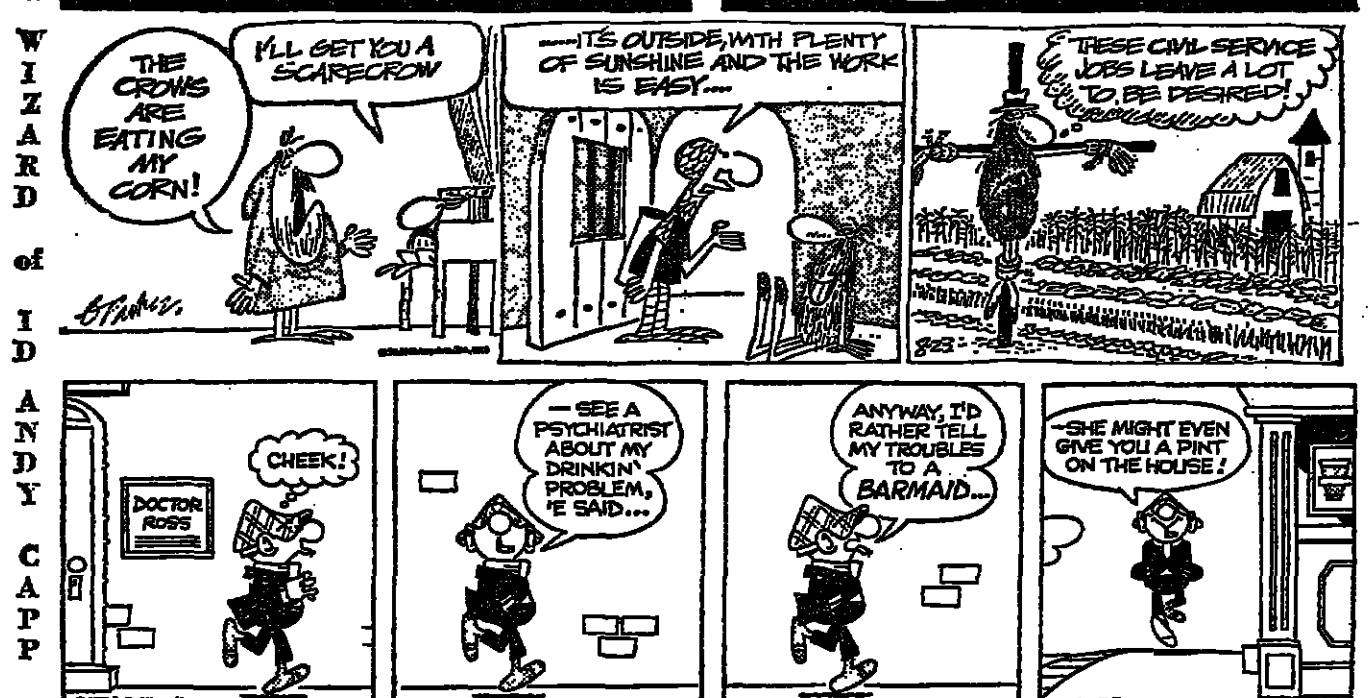
## Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)
ALABAMA	FL	UNAVAILABLE	MADRID	ES	CLD
ALASKA	AK	UNAVAILABLE	MILAN	IT	CLD
ARIZONA	AZ	CLD	MONTREAL	CA	CLD
ARKANSAS	AR	CLD	MOSCOW	RU	CLD
CALIFORNIA	CA	CLD	MUNICH	DE	CLD
CANADA	CA	CLD	NEW YORK	US	CLD
COLORADO	CO	CLD	NICE	FR	CLD
CONNECTICUT	CT	CLD	OSLO	NO	CLD
DELAWARE	DE	CLD	PARIS	FR	CLD
FLORIDA	FL	CLD	PRAGUE	CZ	CLD
GEORGIA	GA	CLD	ROME	IT	CLD
HAWAII	HI	CLD	SOFIA	BG	CLD
ILLINOIS	IL	CLD	STOCKHOLM	SE	CLD
INDIANA	IN	CLD	TEHRAN	IR	CLD
IOWA	IA	CLD	TEL AVIV	IS	CLD
KANSAS	KS	CLD	TUNIS	TN	CLD
KENTUCKY	KY	CLD	VIENNA	AT	CLD
LOUISIANA	LA	CLD	WASHINGTON	US	CLD
MAINE	ME	CLD	ZURICH	CH	CLD
MARYLAND	MD	CLD			
MASSACHUSETTS	MA	CLD			
MICHIGAN	MI	CLD			
MINNESOTA	MN	CLD			
MISSISSIPPI	MS	CLD			
MISSOURI	MO	CLD			
MONTANA	MT	CLD			
NEBRASKA	NE	CLD			
NEVADA	NV	CLD			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NH	CLD			
NEW JERSEY	NJ	CLD			
NEW MEXICO	NM	CLD			
NEW YORK	NY	CLD			
NORTH CAROLINA	NC	CLD			
NORTH DAKOTA	ND	CLD			
OHIO	OH	CLD			
OKLAHOMA	OK	CLD			
OREGON	OR	CLD			
PENNSYLVANIA	PA	CLD			
RHODE ISLAND	RI	CLD			
SOUTH CAROLINA	SC	CLD			
SOUTH DAKOTA	SD	CLD			
TENNESSEE	TN	CLD			
TEXAS	TX	CLD			
UTAH	UT	CLD			
VERMONT	VT	CLD			
VIRGINIA	VA	CLD			
WASHINGTON	WA	CLD			
WEST VIRGINIA	WV	CLD			
WISCONSIN	WI	CLD			
WYOMING	WY	CLD			

## PEANUTS



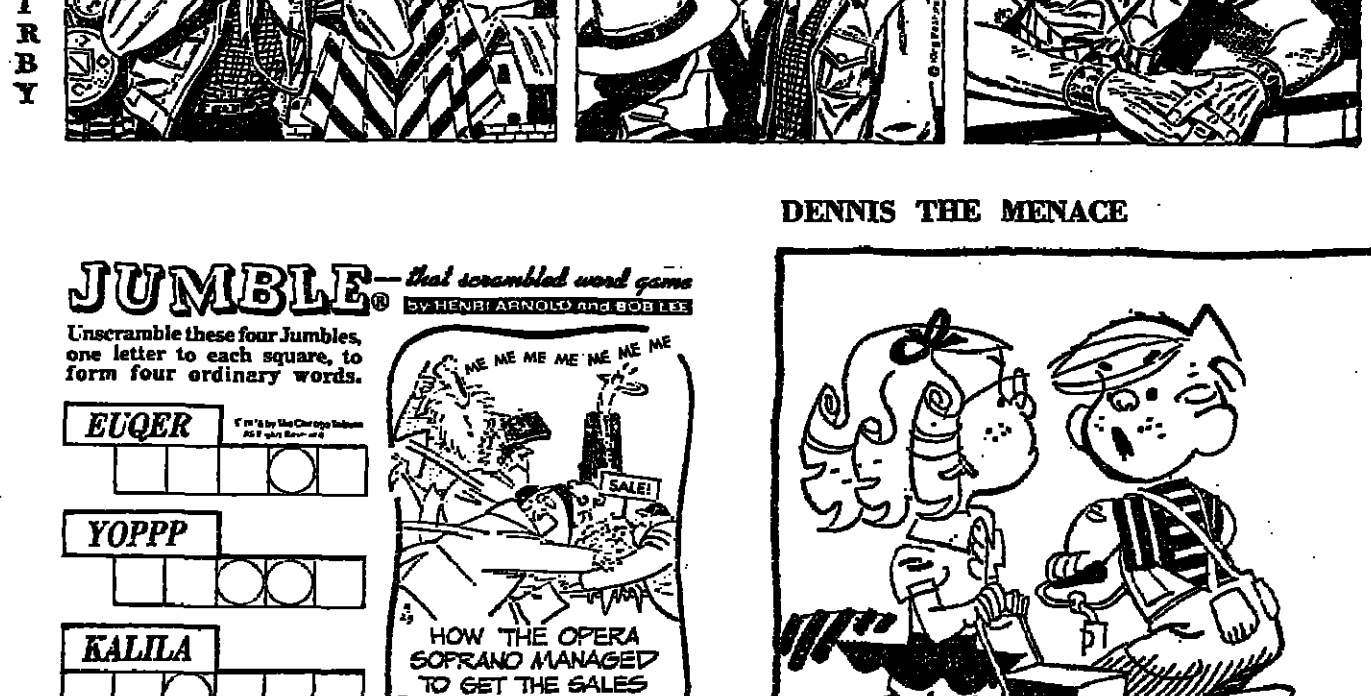
## BLOOMING



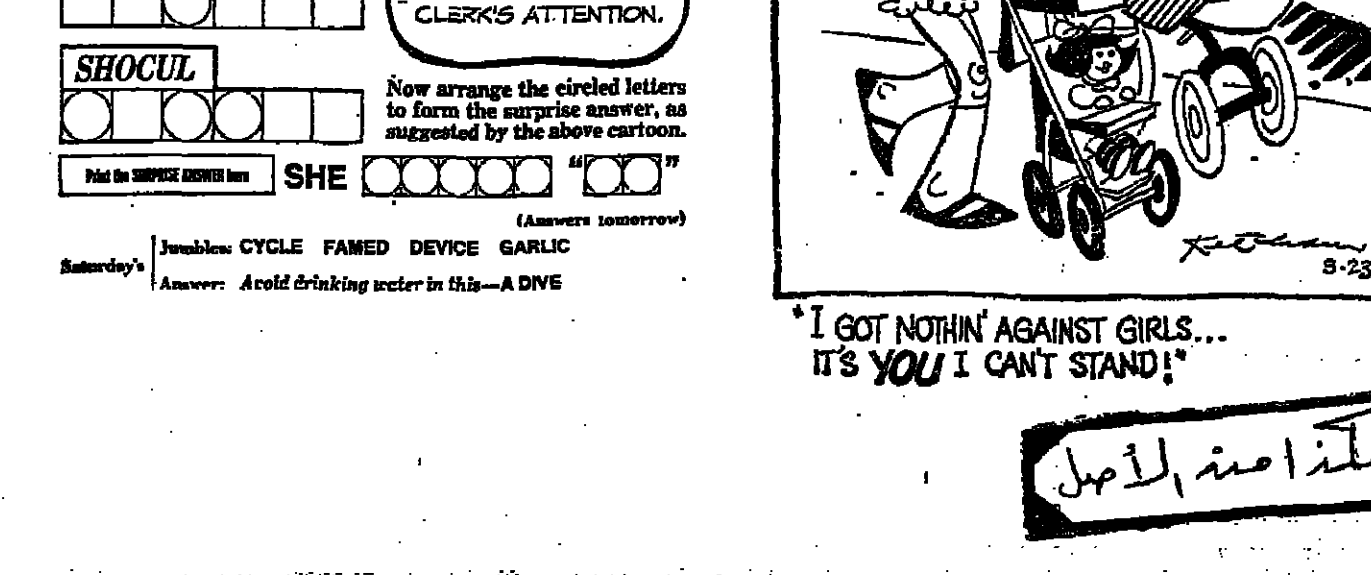
## BEETLE



## WIZARD



## ANDY



## BOOKS

## OF MINNIE THE MOOCHER &amp; ME

By Cab Calloway and Bryant Rollins. Crowell 282 pp.

Reviewed by John Leonard

"DURING the '40s, they used to say I had 40 suits and 40 pairs of shoes. It ain't true. I had 50 suits and 50 pairs of shoes and 50 pairs of pearls. They used to say that I got arrested twice a month for speeding on the New Jersey Turnpike. That's a lie. Brother, I owned the New Jersey Turnpike, and I used to run that big old Lincoln through the Holland Tunnel and over the Jersey meadowlands like there was no tomorrow. They used to say I was ornery and mean and getting into fights. Hell, man, when I was young I used to think there wasn't anybody in the world who could take me in a street fight, and if they did they'd better watch out for my buddies in the mob. They used to say that I had a beautiful woman in every city and town in the country. Shoot, I had two, one for rainy days and one for sunny days. They say I've had and lost millions of dollars. Buddy, they haven't stopped coming yet. Women, horses, cars, clothes. I did it all. And do you know what that's called? Ladies and gentlemen? It's called living."

That's one of the several Cab Calloways speaking. Not the same one who just a couple of weeks ago, between sets at Reno Sweeney, drank vodka and talked about growing up in the clubs on the Negro circuit in the 1920s. The off-stage Cab Calloway was quiet and proud and meticulous in discussing his music and life.

His father was a lawyer, his mother was a teacher. Calloway even went to law school for a while, playing a well enough to get an A in Spanish. He was a Globetrotter. But his mother was a teacher, his father was a lawyer, and he was a Globetrotter. He had to give up the saxophone. Chuck Berry would join the band and make it the best of the time he was 22, he was hiring and firing, made it his all in my book. He did it all. And do you know what that's called? Ladies and gentlemen? It's called living."

That's one of the several Cab Calloways speaking. Not the same one who just a couple of weeks ago, between sets at Reno Sweeney, drank vodka and talked about growing up in the clubs on the Negro circuit in the 1920s. The off-stage Cab Calloway was quiet and proud and meticulous in discussing his music and life.

Selection to Friday's Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

## CHESS

By Robert

Henrique Mecking of Brazil won the interzonal tournament in Manila, which, like the Biel interzonal, qualified its top three prize-winners for the candidate matches to determine a challenger for the world championship.

Mecking lost only one game—to Boris Spassky, the former world champion—while winning eight and drawing 10. From the third round on, he was never out of the lead, although Vlastimil Hort of Czechoslovakia pursued him closely from time to time.

Hort shared second prize with Lev Polugaevsky of the Soviet Union, each scoring 12½-6½. They were not sure of their qualification for the candidate matches until the last round, when Vlastimil Hort of Czechoslovakia, a half-point behind, struggled seriously but could not obtain more than a draw with Ludek Pachman of West Germany.

Thus, Hort's draw with Zoltan Ribli of Hungary and Polugaevsky's draw with Lubomir Kavalek of the United States kept Zeshkovsky at a crucial distance.

FINAL STANDINGS

Rank	Name	W	L	D	Pts.
1	Mecking	8	2	0	16
2	Hort	8	2	0	16
3	Polugaevsky	8	2	0	16
4	Spassky	7	3	0	14
5	Pachman	7	3	0	14
6	Ribli	7	3	0	14
7	Kavalek	7	3	0	14
8	Zeshkovsky	7	3	0	14
9	Spassky	6	4	0	12
10	Pachman	6	4	0	12
11	Ribli	6	4	0	12
12	Kavalek	6	4	0	12
13	Zeshkovsky	6	4	0	12
14	Spassky	5	5	0	10
15	Pachman	5	5	0	10
16	Ribli	5	5	0	10
17	Kavalek	5	5	0	10
18	Zeshkovsky	5	5	0	10
19	Spassky	4	6	0	8
20	Pachman	4	6	0	8
21	Ribli	4	6	0	8
22	Kavalek	4	6	0	8
23	Zeshkovsky	4	6	0	8
24	Spassky	3	7	0	6
25	Pachman	3	7	0	6
26	Ribli	3	7	0	6
27	Kavalek	3	7	0	6
28	Zeshkovsky	3	7	0	6
29	Spassky	2	8	0	4
30	Pachman	2	8	0	4
31	Ribli	2	8	0	4
32	Kavalek	2	8	0	4
33	Zeshkovsky	2	8	0	4
34	Spassky	1	9	0	2
35	Pachman	1	9	0	2
36	Ribli	1	9	0	2
37	Kavalek	1	9	0	2
38	Zeshkovsky	1	9	0	2
39	Spassky	0	10	0	0
40	Pachman	0	10	0	0
41	Ribli	0	10	0	0
42	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
43	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
44	Spassky	0	10	0	0
45	Pachman	0	10	0	0
46	Ribli	0	10	0	0
47	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
48	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
49	Spassky	0	10	0	0
50	Pachman	0	10	0	0
51	Ribli	0	10	0	0
52	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
53	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
54	Spassky	0	10	0	0
55	Pachman	0	10	0	0
56	Ribli	0	10	0	0
57	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
58	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
59	Spassky	0	10	0	0
60	Pachman	0	10	0	0
61	Ribli	0	10	0	0
62	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
63	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
64	Spassky	0	10	0	0
65	Pachman	0	10	0	0
66	Ribli	0	10	0	0
67	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
68	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
69	Spassky	0	10	0	0
70	Pachman	0	10	0	0
71	Ribli	0	10	0	0
72	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
73	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
74	Spassky	0	10	0	0
75	Pachman	0	10	0	0
76	Ribli	0	10	0	0
77	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
78	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
79	Spassky	0	10	0	0
80	Pachman	0	10	0	0
81	Ribli	0	10	0	0
82	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
83	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
84	Spassky	0	10	0	0
85	Pachman	0	10	0	0
86	Ribli	0	10	0	0
87	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
88	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
89	Spassky	0	10	0	0
90	Pachman	0	10	0	0
91	Ribli	0	10	0	0
92	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
93	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
94	Spassky	0	10	0	0
95	Pachman	0	10	0	0
96	Ribli	0	10	0	0
97	Kavalek	0	10	0	0
98	Zeshkovsky	0	10	0	0
99	Spassky	0	10	0	0
100	Pachman	0	10	0	0

Mecking's 29 P-N3 is the retreat 29 P-N3. N-K cause 30 N-K7, Q-K1 Q-N5 threatens both 32 and 32 Q-B6 mate. Q. quantity, Quinteros, plus into 29. P-N8 check after 30 K-N2, he could rescue his knight with 32 P-N3. 31 N-B2, 32 P-N4, Q-N2 check, P-K5, N-B6, 34 R-Q3, N 35 Q-B5, Q-P check, 36 check, P-Q3, 37 R-K3, yid White a won end game. Nevertheless, going in piece-down ending after R-KN was hopeless, and though Quinteros sealed move 41. P-R3 check resigned before the game to be resumed.

SICILIAN DEFENSE



## rioles Win on Jackson Pinch Hit

## Red Sox Halt A's Division Chase

### Steelers 1st Loss

## Club Takes On Carnival Scene as Transsexual Triumphs

The loss of Niland presents a problem for coach Dick Vermeil, who had been counting on the 6-foot-3, 250-pounder to provide experience in the offensive line.

Washington Redskins. The Redskins' defense held the Bears to a straight pressman setback, had knotted the score with 1:40 remaining on John Riggs' second touchdown, a 27-yard gallop that capped an 88-yard drive.

At Chicago, Jim Ols and Steve Jones each scored a touchdown and Jim Ols was held out two field goals to lead the St. Louis Cardinals to a 30-14 victory over the Bears. The victory was the third in four games for the Cardinals, who put a halt to the Bears' three-game winning streak.

At Memphis, Tex., rookie quarterback Larry Rasmussen, who opened with wide receiver Duke Ferguson for two touchdowns to lead the Dallas Cowboys to their first preseason triumph, a 36-15 victory over Detroit. White, play-

## Oldest U.S. Stakes Race Is Won by Honest Pleasure at Saratoga

for the Memphis Grizzlies of the defunct World Football League, now plays backup to Cowboys' starter Roger Staubach. Staubach played the first half, giving the Cowboys a 14-0 lead.

ting the cowboys a 13-9 advantage before White took control. At Houston, the Oilers led by a 10-yard touchdown pass to Jerome Barkum and Pat Leahy hit three field goals to lead the New York Jets to a 37-24 victory over the winless Oilers. The Oilers blew a chance to send the Oilers to the playoffs when their starter, Butler missed a 35-yard field goal with 20 seconds left.

At Oakland, Calif., the Los Angeles Rams gave up an Oakland Raiders touchdown on Carl Garrett's 56-yard opening kickoff return, but a 21-10 lead by the Rams in the half scores on James Harris' pass for a lead they never lost in prevailing their fourth straight pre-season game, 33-14. Both teams went into the game before the second round of 55 fans with 100,000 in the stands.

In the final game, the Oakland Raiders drive that sent the Rams ahead 13-7 with 14 seconds left

before intermission, Harris completed five of six passes for 71 yards with an 11-yard payoff strike to John Cappelletti.

At Honolulu, Steve Mike-Mayer kicked a 38-yard field goal with two seconds remaining to lift the unbeaten San Francisco 49ers to a 17-16 victory over the San Diego Chargers. San Diego had taken a 16-14 lead with only 50

**Niland Hurt**  
CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 22 (AP).—Guard John Niland, a 10-year player who has appeared in six Pro Bowls, underwent surgery to repair torn ligaments in his left

The 32-year-old Niland, obtained in a trade with the Dallas Cowboys a year ago, was injured on practice Friday afternoon. Team physician Dr. Vincent DiStefano performed the operation.

The loss of Niland presents a problem for coach Dick Vermeil, who had been counting on the 5-foot-3, 250-pounder to provide experience in the offensive line.

## Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

[illegible]

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Eastern Division					
	W	L	Pct	GB	
Philadelphia	.....	79	41	.685	
Pittsburgh	.....	61	50	.550	12 1/2
New York	.....	61	50	.550	18 1/2
Chicago	.....	58	68	.457	25
St. Louis	.....	57	69	.444	29
Montreal	.....	41	74	.357	35
Western Division					
	W	L	Pct		
Cincinnati	.....	79	44	.642	
Los Angeles	.....	67	54	.554	11
San Diego	.....	60	64	.480	19 1/2
San Francisco	.....	58	65	.469	20
Atlanta	.....	56	67	.455	23 1/2
San Francisco	.....	53	71	.427	28 1/2
(Sunday) Games	included,				
Friday's Results					
St. Louis 6, Atlanta 4					
Houston 5, Philadelphia 3					
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 2					
Los Angeles 5, Pittsburgh 1					
San Francisco 6, Montreal 2					
Saturday's Results					
San Francisco 6, Montreal 4 (16 inn.)					
Philadelphia 7, Houston 2					
Atlanta 6, St. Louis 2					
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2					
New York 7, San Diego 3					
Los Angeles 5, Pittsburgh 1					
Sunday's Games					
Philadelphia 5, Houston 1					
St. Louis 4, Atlanta 2					
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 2					
Pittsburgh at Los Angeles					
New York at San Diego					
Montreal at San Francisco					

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
New York .....	72	47	.605	—
Baltimore .....	69	53	.561	1 1/2
Cleveland .....	69	63	.488	1 1/2
Detroit .....	58	67	.475	1 1/2
Boston .....	67	62	.475	16 1/2
Milwaukee .....	52	64	.452	18

Western Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City .....	74	47	.612	—
Oakland .....	65	57	.533	9 1/2
Minnesota .....	61	62	.496	14
Chicago .....	64	67	.475	16 1/2
California .....	53	70	.431	22

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Detroit 3, Minnesota 3 (10th.).

Minnesota 8, Detroit 1 (1st).

Texas 2, Cleveland 0.

Kansas City 3, Milwaukee 0.

Boston 2, Oakland 1.

Baltimore 4, Chicago 4.

California 5, New York 3.

Saturday's Results

California 4, New York 3 (10th.).

Boston 6, Oakland 2.

Chicago 10, Minnesota 10.

Minnesota 7, Detroit 3.

Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 2.

Texas 5, Cleveland 3.

Sunday's Games

Baltimore 6, Chicago 2 (1st).

Minnesota 4, Detroit 1 (1st).

California 11, New York 4.

Oakland 7, Boston 6.

Kansas City 7, Milwaukee 4.

Cleveland 4, Chicago 4.

## Transitions

## NBA BASKETBALL

**BOSTON**—Signed Steve Kaberski, forward.

**CINCINNATI**—Signed Keith Starr, forward, fourth-year draft choice, to five-year contract.

**NFL FOOTBALL**

**ATLANTA**—Acquired Ron East, defensive end, from Cleveland on a conditional basis for a future draft choice.

**BUFFALO** — Signed Lou PETERSON, quarterback, to a series of one-year contracts.

**ST. LOUIS**—Returned Johnny Fuller, defensive back, to Tampa Bay after failing physical. Cards will receive future draft choice in place of Fuller.

**FIGURE RESULTS**

**Los Angeles** — Monroe Brooks, 140 pounds. Los Angeles, outpainted Gomez Pascual, Miami, 10 rounds.

**Cincinnati** — Billy Ward, 237 lbs. Clinched, knocked out Jimmy Fletcher, 210, Los Angeles.

**St. Louis** — Bernabé Mercedo, 225. Columbus, outpainted Johnny Mac, 197, Chicago, 8.

**More Sports News  
On Page 9**

**On Page 9**



